

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

YU CHUAN STATES 'THREE WORLDS' THEORY HITS EUROC COMMUNISM

LD110959Y Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 30 Dec 77 p 5 LD

[Juan Senet-Jose interview in Peking with Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chuan: "The Euro-communists Are Opposed to Moscow but Are Revisionists"--date not given]

[Text] EL PAIS: Following the October 1976 crisis and the subsequent elimination of the so-called "gang of four," we would like you to explain whether the political influence of the "Shanghai radicals" made itself felt on China's foreign policy at any time in the past.

Yu Chuan: It is true that there were acts of interference on the part of the "gang of four"; however, their influence did not affect the central features of our foreign policy. The reason for this lies in the fact that our international policy was constantly directed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and also by Chou En-lai.

EL PAIS: To start talking about some aspects of your country's foreign policy, I would like to concentrate on Europe--an area to which China appears to pay great attention. Could you briefly explain the Chinese Government's viewpoint with respect to the current political situation in Europe and, in particular, with respect to NATO and the EEC?

Yu Chuan: In order to resolve the problem of who are our friends and who are our enemies in the world, we follow the teachings of Chairman Mao, formulated in his three worlds theory. Chairman Mao referred to the three worlds for the first time in a conversation held with President Kaunda of Zambia in 1974. On 10 April in the same year, Teng Hsiao-ping, in his speech at the Sixth UN General Assembly [as published], explained for the first time the idea and scope of the three worlds theory. That speech had been personally edited by Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

In our opinion, the principal enemy in the First World, which is composed of the United States and the Soviet Union, is Soviet social imperialism. The countries of the Third World (Asia, Africa and Latin America) constitute the principal contingent in the struggle against the two superpowers. As far as the Second World (principally Europe) is concerned, we believe that they are friends whom we can and should win over. There can be no doubt that the countries of West Europe also take part in the oppression of the Third World countries, but it must be recognized at the same time that they are victims of the superpowers' attempts to achieve hegemony and that their area is threatened principally by the USSR. The European nations should insure their own security. It would undoubtedly be ideal for them to be able to do so by themselves, but it must be recognized that the strength of these countries is totally insufficient, and in this sense unity between Europe and the United States is an objective necessity. But a problem arises: The United States does not wish to grant the countries of West Europe equal treatment and often tramples them underfoot politically. In other words, the European countries are waging a struggle against the United States to defend their independence, and, at the same time, are joining with the United States to withstand the USSR. You can be sure that, if the Soviet Union took the place of the United States, the proletarian revolution in Europe would be delayed for many more years. Marx and Engels were already pointing out in their own time that Tsarist Russia was the policeman of Europe and calling on the European countries to struggle against tsarism.

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EL PAIS: Remaining with Europe, what is your opinion of Eurocommunism?

Yu Chuan: The parties advocating Eurocommunism want to be independent and are opposed to the Soviet Union and to hegemonism in relations among parties. We consider that this is positive. However, the means which they propose for achieving socialism are not correct. The Eurocommunist parties no longer talk about making a proletarian revolution or establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. They want, in short, to maintain capitalism intact. How can socialism be achieved in this way? Because of all this, we do not maintain relations with these parties and do not agree with their stances with respect to the means of achieving socialism, which--we believe--are revisionist.

EL PAIS: To change the subject, I would like you to talk to us about an aspect of Chinese foreign policy which has been very controversial. I am referring to Chile.

Yu Chuan: Certainly many people have not understood why we have not severed our diplomatic relations with a country which has experienced a fascist coup and a massacre. We protested against these events, sending a message of sympathy after the death of President Allende. "What are we to do?" We said, "Are we to sever relations or not?" In our opinion, there is not only a certain government in Chile but also a people whom we cannot abandon in times of difficulties. Moreover, this is the usual policy in diplomatic practice. The Soviet Union did not sever diplomatic relations, either, when Hitler staged a massacre in Germany in 1933. When a massacre worse than that in Chile took place in Indonesia in 1965, the Soviet Union, which has broken with Pinochet, did not sever its diplomatic relations with Indonesia but helped the new regime. We have not acted likewise, and I can deny to you the rumors of financial loans for the present Chilean Government. If we had to sever diplomatic relations with a country every time that a massacre of communists and revolutionaries took place, the first country with which we would have to sever diplomatic relations is the Soviet Union, which in our opinion, is the foremost fascist country in the world.

EL PAIS: Spain is a country with a European political vocation but also has very friendly relations with the Arab countries and those of Latin America. Could this contribute to a policy of world detente vis-a-vis the superpowers?

Yu Chuan: It is difficult for me to give a concrete reply to this question. First of all, I believe that Spain's full integration into Europe to withstand the threat posed by the Soviet Union would be very positive. On the other hand, it must be pointed out that relations between the Second World countries and those of the Third World should be established on an equal footing. If Spain could promote unity among the European countries and develop relations with the Third World countries on an equal footing, this would be highly beneficial for world peace.

SOVIET UNION

KWANGMING DAILY ACCUSES USSR OF 'SHAM DEMOCRACY'

HK120050Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 30 Dec 77 p 4 HK

[Article by Kuan Huai (7028 207): "A Counterrevolutionary Farce in Practicing Sham Democracy--Commenting on the 'Whole People's Discussion' of the New Soviet Constitution"]

[Summary] "The new Soviet Constitution, which the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has taken great pains and spent as many as 15 years to dish up, was adopted at a recent meeting of the Supreme Soviet. This is a complete betrayal of the road of the October Revolution."

"When the draft chapter was first released on 4 June 1977, it was brought up for discussion by all the people for a period of 4 months. When discussion of the draft was in progress, all propaganda machines at the disposal of the Soviet authorities were kept in full operation. In churning out a spate of articles and reports about the new constitution, the Soviet revisionists vainly tried to create a false impression that the document had been discussed by all the people and to convince the world that the Soviet Union, under revisionist rule, is a democratic country." "The so-called 'discussion by all the people' was nothing but a fraud, a counterrevolutionary farce in practicing sham democracy."

"In sharp contrast to the big fanfare raised by propagandists in the Soviet revisionists' pay about the new charter, Soviet workers and peasants by and large were strongly critical of the new constitution. Although venting popular dissatisfaction was officially prohibited, public resentment smoldered, and this was noted by newspaper readers who knew how to read between the lines. The Soviet people's strong hostility toward the new charter revealed their real impression of the document."

Despite official suppression of criticisms of Soviet fascist dictatorship, "one Soviet scholar of the older generation lamented the discontinuation in the Soviet Union of the system of proletarian dictatorship. He was in fact obliquely voicing popular dissatisfaction over the dictatorship of the bureaucrat-monopoly class."

In the Soviet Union today the working people have no political rights at all. "Yet the new Soviet Constitution brags about the promotion of socialist democracy and civil rights, portraying the Soviet Union as representing in a concentrated way the world's most democratic political system."

"But concrete evidence shows that Soviet society is a paradise for only a handful of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie and a hell for the toiling people. With secret police running amuck everywhere and labor camps set up all over the country, anyone who exhibits even the slightest symptoms of dissension will be pitilessly suppressed and persecuted."

"Nowhere is the Soviet people's strong reaction to the dictatorial rule imposed on them more clearly manifested than in their demand for constitutional rights not provided for in the draft charter. These include stipulations that no citizen 'may be unlawfully arrested, detained and sentenced' and that 'none should be given punishment more severe than that prescribed by law.' Some people even demanded that the new charter should include the provision that 'those who clamp down on criticism and try to trace the source should be severely sanctioned according to law and dismissed from employment.'"

In the course of discussing the draft charter, "there were strong objections to the Soviet policy of national oppression, which is no different from tsarist Russia's practice of chauvinism. Oppressing and exploiting the non-Russian minorities will aggravate contradictions among the nationality groups and encourage resistance and struggle."

The introduction of the new Soviet Constitution "thus strengthens Brezhnev's absolute dominance in the Soviet Union and provides his autocratic rule with a 'legal' basis."

"Compared with the draft, the new charter contains no important amendments, except for the inclusion of one insignificant article--i.e., Article 102 which deals with the voters and the trust they place in the people's chosen delegates. This is yet another fraud, concocted in the name of democracy, to hoodwink the Soviet populace."

"Due to the Soviet people's firm resistance and strong opposition, the introduction of the new charter, from conception to completion, took the Khrushchev-Brezhnev clique 15 long years. This shows the unpopularity of the new Soviet Constitution."

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"Billed as 'the fundamental charter of a developed socialist society,' the new Soviet charter is 'a very poisonous weed in complete betrayal of Marxism-Leninism, of the proletarian revolution and the Soviet people.' It can only bring more suffering to the Soviet people."

"Despite the use of different disguises, such as introducing the new charter while practicing sham socialism and practicing sham democracy in order to hoodwink the people, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique only reveals to the Soviet people and the world at large the reactionary nature of Soviet social imperialism and social fascism. The Soviet people are bound to rise in revolt and this will undoubtedly seal the fate of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique."

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTARY SCORES SOVIET ACTIONS IN AFRICA

OW111601Y Peking NCNA in English 1516 GMT 11 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 11, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of a commentary by the PEOPLE'S DAILY entitled "Warning in Good Time".

Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre recently warned once again that "if the situation in the Horn of Africa has turned for the worse, those who had created tense situation in Africa should take the responsibility." This is a timely warning. The Soviet Union is hatching new military actions in the Horn of Africa, said Western press in their recent reports. Judging from the actions taken by the Soviet Union in Africa recently, these reports are certainly not fabrications.

An incident which attracted close attention throughout the world is that the Soviet Union suddenly dispatched 225 transport aircraft, or about 15 percent of its air transport capacity, to carry military supplies to the Horn of Africa and other parts of Africa between late November and early December last year. During the 3-week period these aircraft took off from air bases in Soviet territory to fly to Africa over nearly 10 countries' airspace without asking for permission. Radar stations in many Soviet neighbouring countries simultaneously detected this extraordinary large-scale airlift. A number of these countries ordered their air forces to be on all-round alert. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union launched a satellite to coordinate the air transport. According to Western analysts, the massive Soviet airlift was not only for the transport of munitions, but was also a large exercise designed to test the Soviet Air Force's capability to move Soviet troops or mercenaries to Africa for new military interventions. During the same period, large numbers of freighters carrying military hardware sailed from Soviet ports to the Horn of Africa.

Meanwhile, Chief of General Staff of the Soviet Army and Navy N.V. Ogarkov and First Vice-Minister of Defence S.L. Sokolov visited the coastal areas of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea to engage in bustling activities with ulterior motives.

This is an ill omen which shows that Soviet social-imperialism will never take its defeat lying down after being driven out of Somalia and excluded from the negotiations on the Middle East question. Moscow is in a hurry to create tension in the Horn of Africa when the Arab countries are turning their eyes elsewhere, trying to threaten them from the flanks so as to reverse its unfavourable position and strengthen its hand in its intensified rivalry with the United States in this area.

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The Arab and African people have already heightened their vigilance against this Soviet scheme. Exposing to the world the danger of Soviet intervention on January 8, Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri pointed out that the Soviet Union is playing the imperialistic tactics of utilizing Africans to fight Africans so as to realize its despicable aim. To smash the superpower scheme of dividing and sabotaging the Afro-Arab anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonist front, many Arab and African leaders have appealed for strengthening of unity. In face of the African and Arab states which are fighting in unity, all interventionist schemes of Soviet social-imperialism are doomed to failure.

NCNA REPORTS SOVIET EXPLOITATION OF SOMALIA

OW091634Y Peking NCNA in English 1609 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Mogadiscio dispatch by Li Jen-i: "Moscow Exploits Somalia in the Guise of Aid"]

[Text] Mogadiscio, January 8, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A recent visit by this correspondent to a beef cannery in Kismayu, Somalia, took the lid off the Soviet imperialists' fraudulent activities under the guise of friendship and cooperation, and revealed to him a loathsome mess of corrupt practices. Evidence readily available on the site of the cannery and amongst the workers there explained why the people of Somalia back the Somali Government decision to abrogate the Somali-Soviet "treaty of friendship and cooperation" and the expulsion of the Soviet experts.

The evidence testified to many evil practices by the Soviet hegemonists ranging from exploitation under the guise of assistance, and buying cheap and selling dear, to direct interference into the sovereignty of the country.

Somalia's possession of large herds of cattle has long been envied by the Soviets, and in 1964 Moscow began to "genuinely help" Somalia build a meat-canning factory in Kismayu which commenced operations in 1969 for the purpose of exporting huge supplies of beef. The real features of the Soviet aid soon began to be revealed, said a Somali engineer, explaining this process. The Soviet Union sold outdated equipment to Somalia through loans and bought its prime canned beef at low prices.

We were told that in the early days, after the cannery was first commissioned, the Soviet Union "purchased" the canned beef at 28 per cent below its actual worth, and that in the four years ending 1972, all the cannery's output went to Moscow at low prices. After that period the Soviet Union continued to grab 90 per cent of the factory's output at low prices. When Somalia, unable to tolerate Moscow's exploitation any longer, wanted to seek other overseas markets, the Soviet Union adopted a threatening attitude.

The manager of the cannery Mohamed Hersi Hassan told this correspondent, "Russia stopped at nothing when grabbing Somalia's wealth." He explained that the agreement on the export of canned food to the Soviet Union stipulated that the cannery must pay about 2 per cent of its exports earnings each year to Moscow as security, and that all the Somali goods must be up to a standard laid down by the Soviets. Since 1971, under numerous excuses such as allegations that the goods were not up to the required standard, the Soviet Union extracted eight million Somali shillings from the country. This was not discovered until the Soviet experts had gone home and the money withdrawn from the Somali Central Bank.

In the cannery courtyard, we saw huge wooden boxes containing hubs for cars assembly. General engineer Mohamed Aymad explained why they were lying unused, "here is the proof of the trouble the Soviet Union has made in this cannery." We then learned that Soviet equipment and parts of machines had for years been arriving behind schedule, and that the price of them kept rising year after year, some even being 30 to 40 per cent above those of the previous year. In 1974, an order was given for Soviet machinery, only hubs of cars arrived, and the contents of the boxes we saw were just so much waste.

The general manager explained that similar "mistakes" cropped up year after year, and that the situation became intolerable. Sometimes empty boxes arrived after a costly shipment by sea. The cannery has been waiting since 1972 for the delivery of urgently needed can-filling machines. They have not yet arrived.

In the workshop where fat is separated from water, this correspondent saw two unused separators, which had been there since 1969, because Moscow failed to ensure that they were the right size. The result was that the separation had to be done by hand, with a subsequent loss of 40 per cent in fat output.

The Soviet Union's great-power chauvinism is exposed by the way it fixed beef quality standards. The Soviet expert is the sole judge of the quality of the cannery's products, and signed certificates by fully qualified Somali veterinary experts are disregarded.

Nur Ahamed pointed out, "This is open violation of state sovereignty, and it appears the Soviet Union assumes the right to operate its own customs in Kismayu." He said, "This same Soviet expert uses dual tactics. He signs for the shipment of accepted cans of beef, and then cables fabrications about their quality to the Soviet Union, stating that the meat is not fat enough and the taste not good, and thus heightening Soviet criticism of Somali goods."

The workers and technicians at the cannery, through their own experiences have become thoroughly disillusioned by the Soviet Union's ignominious actions, and wholeheartedly object to Somalia being taken by the throat in respect to questions of technology and equipment. On one occasion, a production line machine went wrong, and a skilled Somali worker, Yusuf Hassan, wanted to repair it. The Soviet "expert" however intervened and threatened, "If he touches it, the cannery must stop work for ten days." The Somali head engineer took up the challenge and flatly declared, "Somali workers must repair it themselves, even if production has to stop for ten years." Yusuf quickly repaired the machine.

When a part of a boiler was broken, the cannery asked the Soviet side to supply a spare, but it refused and even insisted that a new boiler be obtained. Ignoring this demand, the Somali workers and technicians repaired the broken part, thereby saving the country three million shillings.

At the beginning of last year when the cannery was placing an order with the Soviet Union for goods, the Soviet side suddenly increased the export price for tin plate by 50 per cent. When the Somali side asked for a price increase for tins supplied to the Soviet Union, its request was arrogantly refused. As a result, Somalia decided to import tin-plate from other sources.

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NORTH ASIA

TOKYO RECEPTION HONORS CHINESE EXHIBITION

OW111218Y Peking NCNA in English 1210 GMT 11 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 11, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A cocktail party was held here on January 9 to mark the success of the exhibition of archaeological finds of the People's Republic of China which began here on January 2. The party was given jointly by the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, Nishitake Art Gallery, TOKYO SHIMBUN and NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN.

More than 350 persons were present at the party. They included Kenzo Nakajima, director-general of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, Seiji Tsutsumi, president of the Nishitake Art Gallery, Jiro Enjoji, president of NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, Hisanari Yamada, director general of the Environment Agency, Ryokichi Minobe, governor of metropolitan Tokyo, Aichihiro Fujiyama, chairman of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade, as well as personages from cultural circles. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Mao was also present.

Kenzo Nakajima, Jiro Enjoji and Yoshiaki Sakakura, curator of Nishitake Art Gallery, spoke at the party. They pointed out that the archaeological finds reflect China's long history and the cultural exchange and intimate and friendly ties between Japan and China since ancient times.

Ambassador Fu Hao said in his speech: "In the new year, we will, together with our Japanese friends, make greater efforts for the development of good neighbourly relations between our two countries and the long-standing friendship between the two peoples."

The exhibition was held in Nagoya and Kitakyushu last year.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

WANG CHEN MEETS LAO COMMERCE DELEGATION

OW111230Y Peking NCNA in English 1221 GMT 11 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 11, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Wang Chen, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the Lao Ministry of Industry and Commerce led by Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and commerce. Lao Ambassador to China Thavone Sichaleune was present on the occasion. Among those present were Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade; Kao Lu, department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade; and Liang Feng, deputy department director of the Foreign Ministry.

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EUROPE

TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BULGARIA, GDR

OW111234Y Peking NCNA in English 1223 GMT 11 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 11, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Wang Jun-sheng, leader of the Chinese Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic by air today to sign agreements on goods exchange and payments for 1978 with the governments of these two countries.

Seeing him off at the airport were Cheng To-pin, vice-minister of foreign trade; Nayden Belchev, Bulgarian ambassador to China; and Helmut Liebermann, GDR ambassador to China.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

NCNA CITES AFRICAN LEADERS ON FOREIGN INTERVENTION

OW101626Y Peking NCNA in English 1508 GMT 10 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 10, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Leaders of African countries and liberation organizations in New Year messages or statements have stressed the necessity of opposing foreign intervention in African affairs and called on the African countries to strengthen unity in fighting against the enemy to accelerate the total liberation of the African Continent. More and more African countries are worried about the two superpowers' fierce rivalry in Africa and in particular about the aggression and intervention by the superpower under the guise of their "natural ally." In their messages, many African leaders condemned these interventions and expressed their determination to foil them.

Senegalese President Leopold-Sedar Senghor in his New Year message pointed out that the conflict between the superpowers has spread to Africa.

Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza said, "In big powers' struggle for spheres of influence in our continent, we have witnessed with indignation attempts at bringing destabilization in our institutions and threats against peace and security of our peoples."

Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko said, "The presence and direct or indirect involvement of certain big powers are always to be seen in (Africa's) sensitive and hot spots."

Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema condemned the evil forces for "kindling the fire of tension and open warfare in the Horn of Africa."

Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity William Eteki Mboumova in his New Year message vehemently denounced those who shamelessly intervene in African affairs by making use of disputes among African countries. He stressed African countries' "determination to safeguard and consolidate their independence, sovereignty and integrity."

These New Year messages and statements stressed the African countries' desire to eliminate differences and strengthen unity. President Sekou Toure of Guinea said, "On the threshold of the new year, we solemnly reaffirm the will of the Guinean people and their government to contribute effectively to the constant reinforcement of the bases of African unity."

He hoped that "1978 would be a year of complete understanding, sincere cooperation and effective solidarity between Senegal, Ivory Coast and Guinea."

Luis Cabral, president of the Council of State of Guinea-Bissau, when referring to the serious differences existing between some East African countries, called on "these fraternal countries to find in 1978 a correct solution to the conflict, a solution supported by all the people of the region."

President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon wished to see that "the conflicts between African countries be solved within the framework of the OAU which must continuously strengthen its solidarity in our common interest and in a fraternal spirit without any foreign interference."

Countering the imperialists' and the superpowers' schemes to split African countries, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko urged the African countries to "remain united and in solidarity to defeat the external forces of division and domination."

African state leaders also reiterated support for the just struggle of the southern African peoples. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said explicitly that intensified armed struggle remained the most important instrument for liberating Zimbabwe and Namibia and for ending apartheid in South Africa.

Malian head of State Moussa Traore hoped that the year 1978 will "be a historic turn in the liberation struggle waged in Zimbabwe by the 'Patriotic Front' and in Namibia by the forces of the South-West Africa People's Organization." He urged that "Africa must at all costs make the Pretoria regime more isolated and must enhance the capability of the struggle of the South African liberation movements."

President Luis Cabral condemned the South African racists for playing tricks to maintain their domination over the people of South Africa. He said, "If the people of South Africa make efforts to wage liberation struggle, they can get rid of apartheid and set up a free and independent country where all citizens enjoy equal rights."

Liberian President William Richard Tolbert reaffirmed his country's support for SWAPO, the legal representative of the Namibian people.

Mozambican President Samora Machel stressed support to the struggle led by the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the liberation struggle of the South African people.

Zimbabwean nationalist leader Robert Mugabe stressed the need to step up guerrilla warfare and called on the people to make 1978 "the people's year--the year in which the oppressed masses in every village, district, province, city, town, mine or farm should be totally and effectively mobilized to support the war that is their own."

Secretary-General of OAU W. Eteki Mboumoua called upon all African liberation movements and African states to intensify their common struggle for the total liberation of the African Continent.

In their New Year's messages or statements, African leaders also stressed self-reliance in national economic development, and expressed their determination to work even harder for economic independence.

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Head of the Federal Military Government of Nigeria Olusegun Obabango said: "We will continue to struggle to free Africa politically and to strengthen our ability to fight and win the war against material poverty and the low quality of life that attends it."

Head of State of Mali Moussa Traore emphasized the importance "of relying on one's own strength in persistent struggles against underdevelopment".

Tanzanian Prime Minister Edward Moringe Sokoine called on the people to participate in agricultural production wholeheartedly in the new year.

Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba demanded that Tunisia "redouble efforts to realize modernization of agriculture and speed up the exploitation of water resources in order to attain self-sufficiency in grain".

Ugandan President Idi Amin warned the superpowers against "trying to dominate smaller nations with their economic power."

Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema also stressed that a new international economic order must be established.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NCNA CITES MEXICAN PRESIDENT ON U.S. REQUEST ON GAS PRICES

OW111632Y Peking NCNA in English 1602 GMT 11 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Mexico City, January 10, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Mexican President Lopez Portillo reiterated the determination to maintain state dignity when receiving representatives of the country's petroleum workers at the presidential residence "Los Pinos" yesterday.

Referring to the recent U.S. request for lowering the price of Mexico's natural gas in exchange for a U.S. loan, the president said: "We have much gas, and are beginning to face problems of the type which we are now facing. But you, as well as we, are determined to maintain at any moment faith in the country, and dignity and economic and political independence of the country".

President Lopez Portillo also said that "it is a great responsibility for you as well as for us to administer the rich petroleum resources, which can become a lever for Mexico to gain its options of development.

Director-General of the Mexican Petroleum Company Diaz Serrano recently announced that Mexico's production of crude and liquid gas will rise from a daily output of 1,210,000 barrels in 1977 to 1,474,000 barrels this year.

TEXT OF BRAZIL-PRC TRADE AGREEMENT PUBLISHED IN RIO

For the text of the trade agreement between Brazil and the PRC, signed in Peking on 7 January and published in the Brazilian press, see the Brazil section of the 12 January Latin America DAILY REPORT.

APP: 'DISSIDENT POSTER' APPEARS IN TIENANMEN SQUARE

OW121138Y Hong Kong APP in English 1131 GMT 12 Jan 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, Jan. 12 (APP)--A dissident poster calling for a new version of the riots in Peking's Tienanmen Square in April 1976 appeared in the square today on the occasion of the second anniversary of Premier Chou En-lai's death.

The poster put up at the foot of the monument to the "People's Heroes" in the middle of Tienanmen Square said: "We want to know why we are still being trifled with and told that nobody died in this square during the 'Tienanmen affair' though everybody knows that this is false".

Other posters put up at the same time said a portrait of Mr Chou should be displayed in the square along with those of Mao Tse-tung, and a mausoleum should "immediately" be built for Mr Chou to join that of Mao in the southern part of the huge square.

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY ON PEOPLE WHO TRY TO 'SLIP AWAY'

HK120625Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 10 Jan 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Chin Ko [6855 2047] originally carried in LIBERATION ARMY DAILY: "Portray the People of the 'Slip-Away' Faction"--date not given]

[Text] There is a "slip-away" faction whose members we often come across during the two-line struggle. While it is obvious that they followed Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in perpetrating many misdeeds, they pretend to be consistently correct. They neither examine themselves nor correct their mistakes; instead, they step on the accelerator and slip away. It is necessary for us to draw a portrait of such people so they may use it as a mirror to look at themselves.

In form, the "slip-away" faction is supposed to "slip away." In essence, it is to "resist." They want to "slip away" because they are unreconciled to what is taking place but dare not resist openly. They even entertain illusions and wait for the situation to reverse itself. In sentiment, they still yearn for Lin Piao and the "gang of four." As the old saying goes, "the threads are impossible to cut and they only become more disheveled," and "there is a special kind of feeling in your heart." So, with hostile feelings they do their very best to deal with the party organization and the masses by means of "slipping away."

How can they "slip away"?

1. They pretend to be calm and give their faces a veneer of gold. Not only do they pretend that nothing has happened, but they sometimes behave as if they were more revolutionary than anyone else, resented the "gang of four" more than anyone else and were more resolute in struggle than anyone else. As for the mistakes, they say, "I had nothing to do with them; I am clean and have always been right." They even unashamedly boast about themselves by saying, "I found out about them long ago and resisted them," and so on and so forth.
2. They pretend to be full of grievances and look pitiable. They are no longer as arrogant as they were when the "gang of four" ran amuck. Instead, they take on a different appearance: You see, I was excluded and attacked by the "gang of four," and who can say that I followed the wrong line?

3. They shake their heads and deny what they had said. When their remarks were heard by one person, they simply denied it. But when that person's testimony was corroborated by another, they insisted: "I don't remember that." Even when it was put in black and white, they deliberately expressed astonishment: "Did I write that?" In short, you have your facts and I have my "recollection."

4. They turn big things into small things and small things into nothing. Their magic formula is simply "change." They carefully juggle phrases with the aim of defending themselves and denying their remarks. Avoiding the essence of a thing, they change its background and nature as well as their own original motive in a particular event. Thus, what is decadent is turned into something miraculous, mistakes are obliterated, and matters concerning the key link and the line are relegated to a secondary position. When they really cannot cover up what they did, they would casually admit: "I did not see through them" and "I did not resist them"--thus making it appear that their mistakes were small and made under extenuating circumstances.

5. They pass the buck and disclaim responsibility. Some of the things were done "in accordance with the spirit of the higher authorities, and I just overdid things a little." Other things were done "at the lower levels, owing to my bureaucratism." Still other things "were done by others in a system of division of labor, and I did not interfere with them." When they really cannot pass the buck to others, they say "mistakes are made by everyone." Everyone is the same, why am I so special?

6. They make others "bear the blame" for them. In the interest of self-preservation, they are not only accustomed to shifting the blame onto others, but even do not scruple to plant stolen goods and trump up charges against revolutionary comrades. How vicious they are.

Being able to "slip away" isn't simple either. Anyone who has a little proletarian party spirit will never do that. Their misdeeds are there for all to see, yet they try in a thousand and one ways to cover them up. They tell lies with their eyes open, their faces not blushing, their hearts not throbbing. It seems that nobody can do anything to you as long as you disclaim responsibility, even given the objective facts and the availability of eye witnesses and material evidence. What they believe is subjective idealism, and what they practice is an ostrich policy: As long as you bury your head in the sand, everything in the world ceases to exist. What party principles and moral qualities there are can all be ignored because they, like ice skaters, can "slip away" at any time. If you say they sell their souls, they believe you are a fool. How much of the flavor of a communist do such persons who "slip away" have? Not much. They have been poisoned to the marrow by the bourgeois business ethic of "one can't do anything great without telling lies," an ethic practiced by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Is the purpose of "slipping away" merely to cover up their mistakes? This may be true of some people, but for most of the people of the "slip-away" faction, to "slip away" often means to "slip" back, and denying their mistakes often means claiming credit. While they deny their mistakes, they are naturally very interested in fame and wealth. They "slip away" during a movement, but once it is over, they will still boast about themselves as being correct, stretching out their hands for public office and power. For all these years, owing to the dictatorial rule of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," haven't some people of the "slip-away" faction appeared as tightrope walkers and even risen to preeminent positions?

As a leading cadre, one must never become a person who "slips away." In talking about the five conditions for revolutionary successors, Chairman Mao warned the party's leading cadres at all levels: "ONE MUST NOT, LIKE KHRUSHCHEV, GLOSS OVER ONE'S FAULTS, CLAIMING ALL THE CREDIT FOR ONESELF AND ATTRIBUTING ALL MISTAKES TO OTHERS." If people of the "slip-away" faction were allowed to hold power, revolutionary work would certainly be in danger and the units under them would be sidetracked. Whoever works with these people of the "slip-away" faction must be on his guard lest he become their scapegoat.

We wish to advise those people of the "slip-away" faction: You can't succeed in "slipping away." Mistakes exist objectively and even though they may be covered up momentarily, they will be exposed eventually. The monkey king transforms himself into 72 different shapes, but he can't change his tail. When he passes it off for a flag post, can't Yang Erh-lang still see it? Furthermore, mistakes are like ghosts. If you appease them, they will entangle you--and ever so tightly. Why is it that some people who first boarded Lin Piao's gangster boat then jumped onto the wagon of the "gang of four" and went on making mistakes and sinking deeper and deeper? Isn't this the result of following the philosophy of "slipping away" and sharing the same bed with the devil?

To admit one's mistakes is the beginning of one's progress, a mark of the change in stand. To admit mistakes one can hardly avoid an ideological struggle with oneself, and that always takes some time. But that doesn't matter if one does not intend to "slip away." If one had not admitted one's mistakes earlier, one should be allowed to do so later. If one does not admit one's mistakes on one's initiative, one may be helped to do so. The party and the comrades always ardently welcome him to do so. The key here is to be an honest man, speak honest words and do honest things, to effect a thorough-going change in one's thinking instead of putting on a mask to cheat people.

The struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" is currently developing in depth. Those people of the "slip-away" faction, being products of the "gang of four's" pernicious influence and having followed the gang in perpetrating many misdeeds, should stop "slipping away." They should honestly admit their mistakes and be resolved to correct them. Those who have a tail should not hide it but should expose it to sunlight and cut it off. If you still want to make revolution and be a communist, you must do so. Only by doing so can you get rid of your burden and advance with a light pack instead. You must thoroughly break with the "gang of four" and consciously follow Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in continuing the revolution.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON STRENGTHENING GRASSROOT RANKS

HK112200Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 5 Jan 78 p 1 HK

[Unattributed report: "Large Numbers of Leading Cadres in Taching Go To Take Up Posts at Grassroots Units--Fully Strengthen Leading Squads at Various Levels and Train Contingents of Cadres in Struggle"]

[Text] Editor's Note: To assign cadres to grassroots units for training and to bring up contingents of Red and expert cadres--this is a fine tradition developed in the Taching battle. Over a period of 17 years, many comrades among the leading cadres and working personnel of the organs in Taching have gone several times to the grassroots levels. Every year, large numbers of cadres throughout the oilfield go to the grass-root levels to do labor and to make investigations and studies. [paragraph continues]

They persist in building grassroots party branch headquarters, in studying Marx's and Chairman Mao's works and in assiduously and conscientiously doing ideological and political work. Thus, a firm and reliable basis for the various tasks of the oilfield has been built. [end of Editor's Note]

The party committee of Taching has recently transferred large numbers of leading cadres to the grassroots levels to strengthen and consolidate the leading squads of various levels.

Among the first group of 63 leading cadres above the section level assigned to posts at grassroots levels, there was a deputy secretary of the Taching party committee, a member of the Standing Committee of the party committee, two vice chairmen of the Political Department, two deputy directors of the Production Office, and eight deputy heads of the Organization Section and the Propaganda Section of the Political Department. Immediately after the first group of cadres left, the Taching party committee lined up another group. Various command headquarters and brigades have acted in the same way. Thus, the foundation of basic-level leading squads is strengthened. A boost is given to a mass movement for study, criticism, consolidation and emulation, with the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" taken as the key link. Conditions are also created for the training of cadres. This helps to build large contingents of Red and expert cadres.

The party committee of Taching considered that the several groups of cadres sent to grassroots levels at an earlier time were insufficient to meet the needs of the current situation in which we must grasp revolution, stimulate production and march toward still higher goals. Therefore, more cadres must head for the grassroots levels in a big way. This time, more people were sent to the lower levels and they were all leading cadres. The masses said of this: "With so many cadres sent to the grassroots levels, we can't help being touched and impressed." Those comrades allowed to work at the grassroots levels were filled with emotion. They pledged to study harder, to do more for grassroots units, to train hard, to raise their own political consciousness as quickly as possible and to improve their arts of leadership. The grassroots cadres and workers warmly welcomed the leading cadres to the lower levels. They said, "As you veterans pass on experience, give a helping hand and exercise leadership, we greenhorns will surely try to learn well. We will not fail to do our best in marching towards still greater goals."

KWANGMING DAILY ARTICLE DISCUSSES BOOKS ON HUA

HK120735Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 2 Jan 78 pp 1, 3 HK

[Article by Wang Chih [3760 7459]: "Closely Follow Chairman Hua and Courageously March Forward--After Reading the Three Books Publicizing the Wise Leader Chairman Hua"]

[Summary] "Three books jointly compiled by the People's Publishing House and the Hunan People's Publishing House, namely, 'Comrade Hua Kuo-feng,' 'Chairman Hua in Hunan' and 'Chairman Hua Is Our Good Leader,' were published last year. They played an important role in helping the vast number of readers deepen their understanding that Chairman Hua is a good successor selected, trained and arranged for personally by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and is a good leader and supreme commander of our party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country."

"The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: 'IT IS NECESSARY TO DO PROPAGANDA WORK AND GIVE PUBLICITY TO COMRADE HUA KUO-FENG TO MAKE HIM KNOWN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY STEP BY STEP.' [paragraph continues]

"However, due to the interference and sabotage of the 'gang of four' this directive of Chairman Mao's could not be carried out at that time. The publication of these three books praising Chairman Hua's brilliant revolutionary practice is an outcome of the smashing of the 'gang of four's' conspiracy to usurp party and state power."

These three books were compiled under the guidance of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee. The provincial committee held that it was a glorious political task to praise Chairman Hua's great contributions to the Hunan people during his over 20 years in office in Hunan. After the smashing of the "gang of four," it charged the relevant department with this job. The provincial committee first published an article entitled "Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Is an Outstanding Successor to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line." Comrade Chang Ping-hua, then provincial second secretary, also wrote an article entitled "Chairman Hua Kuo-feng Is the Best Successor to the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung." Soon after that, the party committees and the administrative departments at all levels and the vast number of cadres and people in the province wrote a large number of articles praising Chairman Hua's brilliant revolutionary practices in Hunan. These three books contain some of these articles. Their main contents are as follows:

Part I

Chairman Hua consistently and diligently studies the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and was good at solving actual problems by combining Marxist-Leninist theory with revolutionary practice. The authors of the articles in these three books were comrades who had long worked under Chairman Hua's leadership. They saw with their own eyes how Chairman Hua had indefatigably studied the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao no matter how busily he was engaged in work and how tough the conditions were. Chairman Hua not only diligently studied but also taught the cadres to study seriously, to have a good grasp of Marxism, to raise their theoretical levels and consciousness of the two-line struggle and to heighten their ability to analyze actual problems. He also paid particular attention to summing up and popularizing the advanced experience of the masses in studying Mao Tsetung Thought. He considered ideological trends among the cadres and the masses, the new problems arising under the new situation and always put forward new tasks of study and armed the cadres and the masses with Mao Tsetung Thought so that they could accomplish their militant tasks at all times. Countless facts cited in these books show that Chairman Hua is a brilliant model in studying and applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Part II

Chairman Hua is a faithful executor and brave defender of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. "During the early postliberation period, Liu Shao-chi put forward a revisionist line of 'peaceful agrarian reform' to interfere with the great revolutionary movement of agrarian reform. Chairman Hua led the people of Hsiangyin County to wage a tit for tat struggle against Liu Shao-chi's rightist opportunist line and completely exposed the reactionary nature of the 'peaceful agrarian reforms,' thereby carrying out the agrarian reform in an earth-shaking manner in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy. After that, he actively led the peasants to march forward along the road to mutual aid and cooperation. In 1952, he personally guided Tungtingwei village in Hsiangyin County to set up the first advanced agricultural cooperative in Hunan Province. Thanks to his good leadership, Hsiangtan Prefecture was always in the forefront in carrying out agricultural cooperation in Hunan Province. However, Liu Shao-chi enforced a reactionary policy to chop down the agricultural cooperatives. Chairman Hua dauntlessly fought against rightist opportunism and led the people of Hsiangtan Prefecture to go on developing the cooperatives. In 1957, when the bourgeois rightists launched an attack on the proletariat, he acted on the strategic planning of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee and organized the masses to wage a counterattack and defeat the bourgeois rightists."

In 1958, when Chairman Mao charted the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, Chairman Hua held high the banner of this general line and led the great leap forward and the movement for people's communes in Hunan. When Liu Shao-chi and Peng Te-huai opposed and attacked the general line, the great leap forward and the movement of people's communes, he came forward and cited countless facts which he had gained through investigation to celebrate the great victory of the three red banners and refute the shameless rumor of the rightist opportunists. In the early sixties, our national economy was hindered by temporary difficulties due to sabotage by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the 3 years of natural disasters. Liu Shao-chi came forward again to undermine the collective economy and restore capitalism. At this crucial moment, Chairman Hua, showing the dauntless spirit of a proletarian revolutionary, resolutely resisted this adverse current and confidently led the cadres and the masses to follow the socialist road.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, he closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, perseveringly carried out and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and withstood rigid tests of the acute and complicated class struggle and two-line struggle. Humbly learning from the masses and listening to their opinions, he firmly supported the revolutionary masses in launching a fierce attack on Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters. For the purpose of opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and undermining the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" audaciously advocated "suspect everything and topple everything," "attack by reasoning and defend by force" and stirred up "an all-round civil war." In this extremely difficult situation, Chairman Hua adopted a series of effective measures to carry out Chairman Mao's instructions, stop struggles waged by force and develop the great revolutionary alliance. He repeatedly taught the masses to adopt a correct attitude toward the cadres and to seriously carry out the work of liberating the cadres. In the struggle to smash the Lin Piao antiparty clique, he acted on Chairman Mao's instructions, wiped out Lin Piao's followers in Hunan and properly handled the Hunan problem.

Part III

"Chairman Hua is an outstanding representative in perseveringly following the three basic principles, that is, 'PRACTICE MARXISM, AND NOT REVISIONISM; UNITE, AND DON'T SPLIT; BE OPEN AND ABOVEBOARD, AND DON'T INTRIGUE AND CONSPIRE.' Many of the articles in these three books fully testify to the fact that Chairman Hua consistently upholds Marxism, combats revisionism and pays close attention to having a complete and accurate grasp of Mao Tsetung Thought, gaining in-depth understanding of the spiritual essence of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and applying it to practical work and in solving actual problems in the three great revolutionary movements. He opposes both dogmatism and empiricism and is good in integrating theory with practice and the subjective with the objective.

"Therefore, in the intricate struggles, he can accurately grasp the objective law of the development of things, deeply understand the revolutionary aspirations of the people, clearly see the trend of class struggle and two-line struggle, correctly analyze and scientifically predict the development of the revolution and constantly stand in the fore of the three great revolutionary movements to lead the cadres and the masses to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Every time when an erroneous tide surges, he stands on a high plane, sees far ahead, resists the tide, sees and thinks clearly, presses ahead against the tide, wages an uncompromising struggle against the revisionist line and defends Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Chairman Hua consistently upholds unity and opposes splittism. He adopts a democratic work style, is easy to reach and good in uniting with comrades. [paragraph continues]

"Those working together with him are willing to come to him, tell him their ideological problems, seek his advice and ask for his assistance in overcoming difficulties. They view him as if he were their kinsman, speak freely and enjoy his company. Chairman Hua often teaches the cadres to avoid exclusiveness. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution when the mass organizations of different factions were opposed to one another because of the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four,' Chairman Hua acted on Chairman Mao's instruction on developing the great revolutionary alliance and indefatigably carried out ideological work, telling all to obey Chairman Mao's words and unite to fight the enemy. He is good at uniting with not only those who agree with him but also those who disagree with him, and even with those who once opposed him and were proved to be wrong. He cherishes the unity of the party and the people as he does his eyes. Therefore, wherever he works, he can unite with over 95 percent of the cadres and masses and organize them into a mighty revolutionary army capable of working arduously to accomplish the militant tasks assigned by the party in all periods of time. He is always open and aboveboard and opposes intrigues and conspiracies. He upholds the principle of establishing the party for the people and is selfless, frank and righteous. Because he has boundless loyalty to the cause of the party and the people, he never conceals his political viewpoint. He relentlessly and resolutely struggles against those who push the revisionist line and plot in secret. He consistently adheres to the three basic principles of 'three do's and three don't's,' fully demonstrating the broadmindedness and noble morals of a proletarian revolutionary."

Part IV

Chairman Hua consistently upholds the party's fine tradition and style of following the mass line, seeking truth from facts, making criticism and self-criticism, fighting amid hardships and practicing democratic centralism. Many of the articles in these three books show that he is a model in upholding the party's fine tradition and style. "Whatever tasks he has accomplished and whatever problems he had tackled, he always listens carefully to the opinions of the masses and adopts the method of 'from the masses and back to the masses.' He consistently holds that practice is primary--the most fundamental viewpoint in the Marxist theory of knowledge. In observing the situation and analyzing and solving a problem, he always makes investigations and study, realistically reflects the true features of a matter and acts in accordance with materialist dialectics. The great leader Chairman Mao once highly praised him as an honest man.

"Chairman Hua stresses the style of working with genuine enthusiasm and not sham enthusiasm, working realistically and doing more work in a down-to-earth manner. He opposes the style of boasting and empty talk. He always adheres to the party's principles. He is never over-lenient toward cadres who have shortcomings or have made mistakes, but gives them active and patient help through criticism. He consistently upholds the policy of relying on one's own efforts, fighting amid hardships, and building the country and doing all work with diligence and frugality. To solve the problem of fertilizer needed by Hunan in developing its agriculture, he organized forces in the province to fight a battle of building small chemical fertilizer plants. In only 3 years, 87 small nitrogenous fertilizer plants were built in the province. To change the situation in which coal had to be transported from north China, he led the workers on the coal production front to vigorously develop coal production, thereby making Hunan self-sufficient in coal. To those advanced units and model workers who make revolutionary and daring efforts in building socialism, he gives heartwarming encouragement and helps them sum up experience, which he will publicize. While leading socialist revolution and construction in Hunan, he always went to the front of the three great revolutionary movements, acting as a commander and as a fighter. Especially when work is hazardous, he always comes to the site and fights side by side with the masses. [paragraph continues]

"In everyday life, he practices strict economy. He is frugal in regard to food and clothing and works hard. He always goes to the basic level to eat, live and work together with the masses, is one with them and never regards himself as someone special. He consistently upholds the party's principle of democratic centralism. He fully develops democracy and allows all to freely air their views so that all speak what is in their minds and put problems on the table. He is also good in concentrating the correct opinions of the masses before adopting a resolution for implementation. He works concretely to achieve 'unity in thinking, policy, play, command and action' on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought."

Part V

"Showing concern for the well-being of the masses and paying attention to methods of work is what Chairman Mao always taught us to do and is also another important aspect of Chairman Hua's brilliant revolutionary practice in Hunan. In telling of their personal experiences and citing many touching examples, many of the authors of the articles in these three books give a vivid description of this characteristic. Chairman Hua shows close concern for the needs of the masses and does everything in the interests of the people. He always takes immediate action to solve any problem which the masses urgently need to solve. When a problem cannot be solved readily, he makes proper arrangements to create conditions to solve it step by step." He also shows close concern for the cadres and stresses that the cadres be taken good care of, not only politically but also in daily life and health. For this reason, as the socialist revolution and construction developed in Hunan, the people gradually raised their level of material and cultural life and showed ever greater enthusiasm in building socialism.

In short, these three books have very rich contents and will greatly help the cadres and the masses in learning about Chairman Hua's brilliant revolutionary practices. It is heartily hoped that more and better books publicizing Chairman Hua will be published in the future.

RED FLAG CRITICIZES GANG FOR 'WATER MARGIN' CAMPAIGN

HK041930Y Peking RED FLAG No 12 in Chinese 5 Dec 77 pp 38-42 HK

[Article by mass criticism group of Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee: "Exploding the Gang of Four's Political Fraud of Assessing 'Water Margin'"]

[Text] In August 1975 great leader Chairman Mao made a pithy comment on the novel "Water Margin." He said: "THE MERIT OF THE BOOK 'WATER MARGIN' LIES IN ITS PORTRAYAL OF CAPITULATION. IT SERVES AS TEACHING MATERIAL BY NEGATIVE EXAMPLE TO MAKE CAPITULATIONISTS KNOWN TO ALL PEOPLE." "'WATER MARGIN' IS AGAINST CORRUPT OFFICIALS ONLY BUT NOT THE EMPEROR. IT EXCLUDES CHAO KAI FROM THE 108 PERSONS. AFTER SUNG CHIANG SURRENDERED HE PRACTICED REVISIONISM, CHANGING CHAO KAI'S CHAMBER FOR THE ASSEMBLY OF JUSTICE INTO THE HALL OF LOYALTY AND JUSTICE AND GETTING READY TO ACCEPT AMNESTY AND ENLISTMENT. SUNG CHIANG'S STRUGGLE AGAINST KAO CHIU WAS THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN ONE FACTION AND ANOTHER WITHIN THE LANDLORD CLASS. AFTER SUNG CHIANG SURRENDERED, HE SET OUT TO FIGHT FANG LA." How to correctly comprehend Chairman Mao's instruction and assess "Water Margin" became the focus of the sharp and violent struggle waged by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao against the gang of four.

In a meeting foreign visitors, Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping, who was then in charge of the day-to-day work in the Central Committee, explained the significance of the comment on "Water Margin." [paragraph continues]

He dwelled on two major points: 1) For a long time there have been incorrect views regarding the assessment of this novel, a classical work with a far-reaching impact on China. As a work that to all intents and purposes preaches capitulationism, it is necessary that a clear assessment of it be made to the people. 2) There is immediate significance in assessing "Water Margin." But people should avoid viewing comments on "Water Margin" in isolation; they should view them from the entire historical period of socialism. At this stage, our main task is to criticize revisionism, which means capitulationism. Criticizing "Water Margin" is to criticize restoration of capitalism. This means criticism of capitulationism.

This remark by Vice Chairman Teng indicated the orientation for correctly implementing Chairman Mao's instructions on assessing "Water Margin." However, the gang of four did things in their own way. They wantonly distorted and altered Chairman Mao's instructions, playing tricks, fabricating frauds and shifting the assessment of "Water Margin" onto the track of usurping party and state power. This stirred up a wave of adverse current throughout the country in ferreting out "capitulationists" all the way from the central authorities to the localities. In the current struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must distinguish right from wrong in line, reckon with their crimes in using the assessment of "Water Margin" to carry out antiparty activities and eliminate their pernicious influence.

Part 1

The gang of four used the assessment of "Water Margin" to conspire and intrigue in a big way and to rabidly oppose the party. This was by no means accidental. Rather, it was a manifestation of the intensified struggle between the two classes and two lines at the time.

Toward the end of 1974, the gang of four conspired to form a cabinet. This was criticized by Chairman Mao and the plot was thwarted. The following year Chairman Mao on many occasions castigated the gang of four for going against the principle of "three dos and three don'ts" for practicing revisionism and causing splits and plotting criminal activities. Referring to the gang of four's problems, he explicitly said: "WHAT CANNOT BE SOLVED IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR SHOULD BE SOLVED IN THE SECOND HALF, WHAT CANNOT BE SOLVED THIS YEAR SHOULD BE SOLVED NEXT YEAR, AND WHAT CANNOT BE SOLVED NEXT YEAR SHOULD BE SOLVED THE YEAR AFTER."

Chairman Mao's comment on the film "Pioneers" revealed to the people of the whole country the gang of four's despotic role and their antiparty conspiracy. This made the gang show their cloven hoofs. Finding their position untenable, the gang of four found the going tough and moaned that they were "in a tight spot." Chiang Ching cried she had been "trapped in a cage for several months." Both Yao Wen-yuan and Wang Hung-wen sneaked back to Shanghai to "seek refuge." One of them tried to attend the "7 May Cadre School" by taking "public transportation" and another was "ready to slash with a knife." Sinister mastermind Chang Chun-chiao became so worried that he said he was "all set for decapitation." Like a pack of homeless dogs, they were restless and perturbed all day long. As Chairman Mao pointed out: "WHEN THE REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL EXPLOITING CLASSES FIND THEMSELVES IN A POSITION OF DISADVANTAGE, THEY OFTEN ADOPT THE STRATEGY OF TAKING THE OFFENSE AS THE BEST DEFENSE IN ORDER TO ASSURE THEIR OWN SURVIVAL AND FACILITATE THEIR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT." ("Preface and Editor's Notes to 'Material on the Counterrevolutionary Hu Feng Clique'")

The gang of four distorted Chairman Mao's instructions and on the pretext of making an assessment of "Water Margin" did things in their own way. They did this in order to free themselves from a tough spot and to adopt the counterrevolutionary strategy of taking the offense as a good defense.

Therefore, less than 3 hours after Chairman Mao commented on "Water Margin," the gang of four immediately swung into action. Flaunting the banner of implementing Chairman Mao's instruction, they assembled their followers and agitated for action. Alien class element Yao Wen-yuan quickly produced what was called a digest of opinions and passed it on to the mass media under the gang's control as well as to the former mass criticism group of Peking and Tsinghua universities and the writing group of the former Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee. He urged them to churn out sinister articles as quickly as possible and foster counterrevolutionary public opinion in a big way.

At the same time, Yao Wen-yuan wrote to the writing group of the former Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee urging the writers in the gang's pay to concentrate their efforts on making an assessment of "Water Margin." Taking their cue, two of the gang's followers in the writing group jumped for joy and shouted: "Our imperial decree has come." Throughout the night they drew up plans for rapidly churning out sinister articles.

On the same night, Yao Wen-yuan telephoned the gang's pawns in KWANGMING DAILY urging them to quickly produce a plan and prepare a report for him. On the next day, he instructed RED FLAG to get in touch with Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting as soon as possible so that the new issue of the journal would concentrate on making assessments of "Water Margin." He also required that publication of the journal be advanced several days and he himself fixed the number of articles for the new issue.

Chih Chun, the gang's sinister ace fighter, and another tough woman fighter hastened to the mass criticism group of the two universities to convey the gang's instructions, namely: "Prepare a list of article titles and submit a report to the higher level as quickly as possible."

At that moment the gang of four and their followers appeared to have clutched a life-saving straw. They moved out en masse and became extremely busy. After elaborate planning and extensive preparations, the KWANGMING DAILY controlled by the gang of four struck first and fired the first shot attacking the proletariat. In rapid succession, the gang of four set in motion all the propaganda machines they controlled. With the PEOPLE'S DAILY publishing editorials and RED FLAG carrying commentaries, assessing "Water Margin" was widely publicized as "yet another major struggle on our country's political and ideological fronts." A spate of sinister articles churned out by Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting appeared one after another to fill the mass media. This counterrevolutionary farce directed by the gang on the pretext of making an assessment of "Water Margin" thus made its debut amid great confusion. It came with such a crushing force and went over with such a bang as to strike people dumb.

Chairman Mao's comment on the novel "Water Margin" was not intended to promote a political campaign. With a sinister motive, the gang of four fomented trouble and turned assessing the novel into an overriding political movement.

On 21 August, Yao Wen-yuan sent for the gang's pawn in the KWANGMING DAILY and said: "Which comes first, 'Water Margin' or 'Pioneers'? I think assessing 'Water Margin' should come first." He tried in vain to use assessing the novel to counteract Chairman Mao's comments on "pioneers" and to defy and challenge his criticism of the gang.

At the First National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture held in September, the subject under discussion was the one endorsed by Chairman Mao: The whole country should learn from Tachai and popularize Tachai-type counties. However, at the meeting Chiang Ching, with sinister intentions, spoke of assessing "Water Margin." She was scolded by Chairman Mao who said: "NONSENSE, WAY OFF THE MARK."

At the same time, Yao Wen-yuan telephoned the gang's trusted follower at the PEOPLE'S DAILY, accusing the Editorial Department of "giving too much prominence" to the learn-from-Tachai drive and thus "diluting" the importance of assessing "Water Margin." The gang's confiant took the cue and acted according to Yao Wen-yuan's wish, namely replacing reports on the learn-from Tachai drive with articles assessing "Water Margin" and splashing them over PEOPLE'S DAILY's front and inside pages. Yao Wen-yuan even dared to omit Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report to the First Learn-From-Tachai Conference from RED FLAG No 11. Instead, he saw to it that the sinister article "Penetratingly Studying Theory in Light of Assessing 'Water Margin'"--an article dished up under his instructions--was inserted in the journal and published as a leading article. He did this in a vain attempt to suppress the Learn-From-Tachai movement through making an assessment of "Water Margin." The gang of four used this assessment to carry out their antiparty conspiratorial activities and to extend the drive well into 1976. This blatant move became an important part of their attempt to usurp the supreme leadership of the party and state.

Part II

In pushing their counterrevolutionary political program on the pretext of assessing "Water Margin," the gang of four concocted the so-called fallacy of "Sung Chiang's effort to make Chao Kai a figurehead." Once this theory was advanced, it pervaded the articles churned out by them to assess "Water Margin." This demonstrated in a concentrated way their wild ambitions to fabricate a fraud and ferret out "capitulationists" everywhere.

The credit for the "theory of making Chao Kai a figurehead" should go to Yao Wen-yuan. He developed this reactionary viewpoint from a letter he wrote and in which he referred to the fact that "Sung Chiang excluded Chao Kai in order to meet the needs of capitulation."

Chiang Ching put it more bluntly for she came straight to the "vital" part. In the latter part of August, she told the gang's trusted follower in the Ministry of Culture: "The crucial point of assessing 'Water Margin' is to make Chao Kai a figurehead." When she was attending the First Learn-From-Tachai Conference in September, she gain trumpeted this reactionary fallacy that Sung Chiang "schemingly tried to exclude Chao Kao and make him a figurehead." She alleged that once Sung Chiang "came to power, he quickly assembled a sinister following to oust Chao Kai and make him a figurehead."

Later, when Yao Wen-yuan was revising an article published in the 1976 RED FLAG No 1, entitled "On the Immediate Significance of Assessing 'Water Margin,'" he inserted a sinister passage which elaborated on the "figurehead theory" in relation to the question of leadership. He said: "In his comment on 'Water Martin,' Chairman Mao in particular stressed the importance of leadership power. 'Excluding Chao Kai from the 108 persons' means that the revisionist Sung Chiang usurped the leadership and ousted the revolutionary Chao Kai." After this fallacy had been repeatedly trumpeted by the gang of four, it became the so-called "vital" part of assessing "Water Margin" and a big label for attacking and maligning leading central comrades on the pretext of assessing "Water Margin."

The gang of four's fallacy that "Sung Chiang made Chao Kai a figurehead" was aimed at grossly distorting and latering Chairman Mao's instruction. He pointed out: "'WATER MARGIN' IS AGAINST CORRUPT OFFICIALS ONLY, BUT NOT THE EMPEROR. IT EXCLUDES CHAO KAI FROM THE 108 PERSONS." Here it is clear that it was the book "Water Margin," i.e., the author himself and not Sung Chiang, that excluded Chao Kai. This comment is fully in accord with the reality of the work. After Lin Chung clashed with Wang Lun, Chao Kai became the "chieftain of the mountain redoubt." It was under his leadership that the revolutionary cause of Liangshan began to flourish. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, he deserved a place in the honor roll of Liangshan heroes. Yet the author of the novel excluded Chao Kai from the 100 persons, vainly trying to drop him from the honor roll of Liangshan heroes. This is a striking example of the novel extolling the capitulationist Sung Chiang and preaching capitulationism. The gang of four deliberately distorted Chairman Mao's instruction and interpreted exclusion of Chao Kai by the author of the novel as Sung Chiang's act. They did this in order to meet their counter-revolutionary needs of fabricating a political fraud and of attacking and framing leading central comrades.

The absurd "figurehead" theory dished up by the gang of four also revealed their ignorance and total disregard of the novel's actual delineations. The basis for this fallacy can be traced to a nonsensical remark made by Chiang Ching. She said that after Sung Chiang "went up the mountain stronghold he quickly made Chao Kai a figurehead. How did he do it? He tried every means to enlist Lu Chun-i, a big landlord in Hopei and opponent of Liangshanpo. He also enlisted a number of high officials, senior generals and military and civilian officials and installed them in leading posts at Liangshan."

All the evidence given in books shows how irrelevant and absurd Chiang Ching's remark was. When did Sung Chiang persuade Lu Chun-i to go to the mountain stronghold? According to Chapter 60 of the novel, Chao Kai was shot by an arrow when he was attacking Tsengtoushih and died. Many days after his death, a wandering monk came to Liangshanpo and said to Sung Chiang: "Haven't you heard about the jade unicorn of Hopei, chieftain?" This reminded Sung Chiang of Lu Chun-i, nicknamed the jade unicorn, and prompted him, after consulting Wu Yung, to "induce him to join the brigands." This passage tells us that Chao Kai died before Lu Chun-i was enlisted and that when Lu went up the mountain redoubt Chao was already enshrined and Sung Chiang "took the number one seat." Since Chao Kai was gone, making him a figurehead was unnecessary and since Sung Chiang occupied the "dominant position," making a "figurehead" of Chao Kai was equally unnecessary. Wasn't it ridiculous to trumpet the idea that Sung Chiang's attempt to enlist Lu's support was to make a "figurehead" of Chao, who was already dead?

"DESPICABLE MEANS REVEAL DESPICABLE AIMS." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 466) The gang of four concocted the "figurehead" fallacy for the purpose of obliquely attacking people and facilitating their usurpation of party and state power. Chiang Ching said hysterically in Tachai: "Sung Chiang made Chao Kai a figurehead. Is there anyone who tries to make Chairman Mao a figurehead? I think there is." She said this to attack Premier Chou, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and other leading central comrades and to accuse them of "trying to make Chairman Mao a figurehead." By 1976, they had removed all their disguises and stripped for battle.

The article by Peking University assessing "Water Margin," revised and approved by Yao Wen-yuan and released by NCNA on 30 May, accused Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping of being a "capitulationist of our time" and did everything possible to malign the "proletarian headquarters." This nakedly revealed their counterrevolutionary intentions to concoct the "figurehead" theory. Like a pack of rabid dogs, the gang of four pounced upon those who were in charge of the day-to-day work in the Central Committee and those who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They first attacked Premier Chou and Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping. After Premier Chou passed away, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng became acting premier of the State Council. Then they directed the spearhead of their attacks against Comrade Hua.

On 28 February 1976, Liang Hsiao (using the pseudonym Kao Lu) contributed to KWANGMING DAILY an antiparty article entitled "Once Sung Chiang Went up the Mountain, He...." Making a great fuss over Sung Chiang's "ascending the mountain," the sinister article babbled: "Once he was up the mountain, Sung Chiang lost no time in creating splits, spreading rumors, deprecating Chao Kai and making him a figurehead." The allegation was based on the fact that "the moment he entered the chamber for the assembly of justice, he was impatient to reverse the original seating order." "After the seating order was rearranged, only 9 persons were seated to the left of the principal seat while 27 persons were seated to the right to form a long row." Sung Chiang "in fact assumed the posture of being the leader of the majority faction on the right side." In this way Chao Kai was naturally "downgraded and made a figurehead."

In the sinister article Liang Hsiao picked up something here and there to make up a plot. He was not assessing the novel but attacking people in a roundabout way to vent the gang of four's counterrevolutionary bitterness.

After Premier Chou passed away, the gang of four in their wishful thinking had these things in mind: Have Wang Hung-wen take charge of the day-to-day work of the Central Committee and Chang Chun-chiao be premier. However, the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to acting premiership on the recommendations of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee shattered the gang's fond dreams. In order to vent their grievances, the gang, dejected and crestfallen, dished up the above-mentioned sinister article. Citing Sung Chiang's "ascending the mountain" to obliquely attack Chairman Hua fully revealed the gang's hideous counterrevolutionary features.

The gang of four not only fabricated the "figurehead" theory to attack leading central comrades but also labeled people "the capitulationist Sung Chiang" so as to strike blows at and persecute the vast number of revolutionary cadres. In a PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial, Yao Wen-yuan inserted this passage: "Exactly like Sung Chiang of 'Water Margin,' representing the landlord class while serving in the contingent of peasant insurgents, the capitalist roaders carrying 'CCP membership cards' actually represent the new and old bourgeoisie inside and outside the party." Here Yao Wen-yuan used the words "exactly like" to equate the so-called "capitalist roaders" with the "capitulationist Sung Chiang." In this way the gang of four could label new and veteran cadres who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line "capitulationists" as they pleased. Under their provocation a gust of evil wind to ferret out "capitulationists" and grab "living Sung Chiangs" was whipped up in many localities. One of the gang's confidants in Fukien shouted: Let's find out whether the number one position in the provincial party committee has been occupied by big brother Sung." Another pawn of the gang of four in a certain province used the assumed name "Tu Sung" [slaughter Sung] to express their avowed counter-revolutionary determination to slaughter all of the provincial party committee's responsible comrades. Amid unsheathing of swords and saber-rattling, many cadres were persecuted or struck down by them for no reason at all, while many localities and departments were disrupted. The facts show that in the campaign to assess "Water Margin" the gang of four tried in vain to use the drive to knock down a large number of leading party, government and army cadres to realize their fond dreams of effecting "a change of dynasty" and setting up a feudal, capitalist and revisionist hodgepode of a "new heavenly state."

Part III

With an overbearing manner, the gang of four roamed everywhere in search of "contemporary capitulationists" so they could grab them. As a matter of fact, the gang of four themselves were the real capitulationists. [paragraph continues]

In the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we have penetratingly realized that Chairman Mao's comment on "Water Margin" and his instruction "TO MAKE CAPITULATIONISTS KNOWN TO ALL PEOPLE" in fact provide us with a sharp weapon for exposing the true features of the gang of four's capitulationists and for penetratingly criticizing their counterrevolutionary revisionist line.

For a long time the gang of four had wildly extolled "Water Margin" and had done everything possible to embellish the capitulationist Sung Chiang, their frenzy rising higher and higher. Counterrevolutionary trumpeter Yao Wen-yuan pictured "Water Margin" as an "immortal" "work of art truly praising the laboring people." He babbled: "In terms of struggle tactics and strategy symbolized in vivid descriptions and in the demonstration of certain textbook roles in successful peasant movements, many revolutionary peasant leaders assimilated from 'Water Margin' experiences in carrying our armed struggles against the ruling class of the oppressed people in feudal times." Yao was in fact extolling the novel to the skies.

The careerist Chiang Ching even prostrated herself before Sung Chiang. This self-proclaimed "Marxist-Leninist" up to February 1973 had placed a laurel on Sung Chiang, praising him as "an outstanding historical figure, a man of tact and presence of mind, one who had a sense of justice, was happy to rob the rich and bring succor to the poor. He knew how to unite people and so he was esteemed by the masses. People called him 'timely rain.'" She recalled that when "Sung Chiang was driven to ascend Liangshan, he led an uprising and resolutely struggled against the feudal ruling class. His great role should be fully affirmed." She was adulatory in the extreme. In addition, she went to great lengths to defend Sung Chiang for accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment and surrendering to the imperial court. She said he did this because of "historical limitations" and to "meet the needs of resisting foreign foes." She was in fact brazenly advocating the renegade philosophy that "capitulation is justified."

What was especially serious is that after great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in the winter of 1973 that "Water Margin" "is against corrupt officials only, but not the emperor," the gang of four played a contrary tune and put up rabid resistance. Yao Wen-yuan went so far as to divide the novel into 2 parts, alleging that "the first half witnesses the triumph of the correct line." Thus he continued to praise the novel and embellish Sung Chiang.

On the eve of the publication of Chairman Mao's comment on "Water Margin," the gang's journal "STUDY AND CRITICISM" carried an article in praise of the novel. This perversion of truth regarding the assessment of "Water Margin" by the gang of four did much to confound right and wrong and produce very bad influences.

Chairman Mao's comment on the novel completely refuted the gang's fallacy. It was a big blow to them. Scared out of their wits, the gang of four quickly used Chairman Mao's comment on "Water Margin" to cover up their hideous deeds. They did this in order to use the great banner as a tiger skin to cover themselves and intimidate other people.

In a letter Yao Wen-yuan wrote: "On the basis of the material that I have come upon, a great mass of commentaries prior to the Great Cultural Revolution almost all contravened Lu Hsun's expositions, embellishing and even praising Sung Chiang's capitulationist line approved in 'Water Margin' but remaining unclear." At a Tachai mass rally, Chiang Ching bellowed "How repulsive! A handful of rotten eggs have sneaked into our ranks to applaud the book that embellishes the renegades."

By a stroke of his pen and mouthing a few words, Yao Wen-yuan and Chiang Ching shifted onto other people the blame for applauding "Water Margin," with they themselves becoming the "heroes" in criticizing the novel. [paragraph continues]

How shameful in the extreme they were. The rotten eggs who wormed their way into our ranks to extol "Water Margin" were in fact none other than the gang of four themselves. All this is known to everybody and records of cases on file make it impossible for the gang to deny their crimes.

As like begets like, so like attracts like. The reason why the gang of four extolled Sung Chiang is that they were of a kind. Back in the 1930's, according to available findings, Chang Chun-chiao was a Sung Chiang-type person, a termite that had wormed his way into the revolutionary ranks. Chiang Ching gave herself up after she was arrested by KMT agents. Once she was set free, she prostrated herself before Chiang Kai-shek to beg for mercy and be at his beck and call. Yao Wen-yuan, favorite son of a capitulationist family, is a typical alien class element, a renegade to the laboring people. Wang Hung-wen is a rising bourgeois element sucking the blood of the toiling people. If it is said that Sung Chiang wormed his way into the "water-enclosed and fogbound redoubt" of the Liangshan peasant insurgents for the sake of betraying the revolutionary cause of the peasants and accepting the imperial court's offer of amnesty and enlistment so he could share honors with his wife and sons, then Wang, Chang, Chiang and Yao, typical representatives of the landlord and bourgeois classes inside the party, wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks to usurp party and state power in order to disrupt the revolutionary cause of the proletariat from within, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and recover the lost "paradise" of the landlord and bourgeois classes.

"SUNG CHIANG SURRENDERED TO PRACTICE REVISIONISM." Chairman Mao's penetrating revelation of the reactionary nature of the capitulationist Sung Chiang served as a pitiless whipping of all capitulationists. The gang of four pushed an ultrarightist revisionist line to restore capitalism and promote class capitulation in a big way throughout the country. Internationally, they worshipped foreign things and fawned upon foreigners, maintaining illicit relations with foreign countries and promoting national surrender in a big way. What they did has completely proved they are renegades of the proletariat, black sheep of the Chinese nation and dyed-in-the-wool capitulationists. By wildly distorting and altering Chairman Mao's comment on "Water Margin" and accusing people of being either a "living Sung Chiang" or a "capitulationist," the gang of four were simply calling a robber a policeman. However, "ALL SLY PEOPLE, ALL THOSE WHO DO NOT HAVE A SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE IN THEIR WORK, FANCY THEMSELVES RESOURCEFUL AND CLEVER, BUT IN FACT THEY ARE MOST STUPID AND WILL COME TO NO GOOD." ("Rectify the Party's Work Style") The fact is exactly so. The gang of four took advantage of assessing "Water Margin" to engage in intrigues and practice deceit. Instead of extricating themselves from the predicament, they ended up in a quandary. They plotted to shift the blame onto others only to expose themselves. They wanted to topple other people yet they themselves were completely struck down. Lifting a rock to let it fall on one's own foot, this is history's punishment of this bunch of "beasts with human faces."

STATE PUBLISHING BUREAU CRITICIZES 'TWO ASSESSMENTS'

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[Excerpts of article by criticism group of the State Publications Bureau: "Resolutely Overthrow the 'Two Assessments' Arbitrarily Imposed by the Gang of Four on Publishing Circles"]

[Excerpts] The "two assessments" arbitrarily imposed by the gang of four on publishing circles was dished out simultaneously with the "two assessments" they imposed on the educational front. When a national discussion meeting on publishing work was held in 1971, the gang of four flagrantly opposed the instructions of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and carried out a series of criminal activities to concoct the "two assessments."

Before the meeting opened, Chang Chun-chiao transmitted his sinister instructions, through one of the gang's sworn followers, to the leader of the Shanghai delegation, alleging that "during the 17 years before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, the publishing front which was tightly controlled by Liu Shao-chi and company followed a counterrevolutionary revisionist line running counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

To eliminate leading cadres in publishing circles with a single blow, Chang Chun-chiao, this old Kuomintang agent, viciously denounced those leading cadres by saying: "Renegades, enemy agents, capitalist roaders and counterrevolutionary revisionists entrenched themselves in leading bodies at various levels on the publishing front. Thus, before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, the proletariat failed to seize the publishing front where the questions of political line and leadership were not solved." He attacked leading cadres at various levels in publishing circles for opposing the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and for publishing feudalism, capitalism and revisionist books as well as famous foreign and classical books in large numbers to undermine the socialist economic base and the superstructure.

No sooner had the 1971 national discussion meeting on publishing work opened than the leader of the Shanghai delegation repeated Chang Chun-chiao's sinister remarks. However, these sinister remarks were opposed by many delegates attending the meeting. Thus, a fierce struggle developed over the question of the "two assessments." To insert the "two assessments" into one of the meeting's documents, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan openly opposed Premier Chou's instructions and unleashed a fanatical attack on the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's consistent teachings, our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou issued extremely important instructions on several occasions. In these instructions, he seriously pointed out problems existing in the publishing circles; he criticized the trend of reactionary thought "overthrowing all and negating all" stirred up by Lin Biao, Chen Po-ta and the gang of four; and he exposed their crimes in sabotaging publishing work. When the gang of four dished out the "two assessments," Premier Chou immediately pointed out: "In dealing with publishing circles in the 17 years before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, we cannot just stress interference by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line; we must also talk about the role of the Red line. It is necessary to analyze the ranks of publishing workers, and we can't do without these analyses. Most of the publishing workers are willing to serve socialism." Premier Chou repeatedly stressed that "history must not be chopped up. It is essential to analyze and deal with matters in accordance with the viewpoint of 'one dividing into two.'" However, Premier Chou's important instructions were frenziedly opposed by the gang of four.

Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan instructed their followers to make trouble at the 1971 national discussion meeting and, at the same time, used the power they had usurped to arbitrarily insert the "two assessments" into one of the meeting's documents. Considering the statement that "Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters usurped leadership" not to be strong enough, Yao Wen-yuan personally changed it to read: "The bourgeoisie and its agents usurped leadership in publishing circles." In so doing, he willfully widened the scope of attack and stigmatized all leading cadres in the publishing departments at various levels as "agents of the bourgeoisie." Thus, the "two assessments" they had concocted was dished out and imposed on publishing circles for a long time.

The gang of four alleged that "in the 17 years before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, the bourgeoisie and its agents usurped leadership in publishing circles where the dictatorship of the sinister line was enforced." This is what they called "the most important basis" for their concoction of the "two assessments." Did they base their statement on any facts? No, they just made it up.

It is well known that our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao had always shown great concern for and led the development of socialist publishing work. In 1949, shortly after the founding of new China, Chairman Mao, despite the heavy pressure of his work, cordially received the delegates to a national publishing work conference convened by the Hsinhua bookstore. He also wrote an inscription for them: "Conscientiously carry out publishing work well." In addition, he called on us to work hard to usher in an upsurge in cultural construction.

Chairman Mao has formulated a comprehensive and correct line, principles and policies for cultural work, including publishing work--that is, to continue serving proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers and the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new." Although the publishing front was seriously interfered with and sabotaged by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in those 17 years, Chairman Mao's correct line always occupied the dominant position and guided the development and growth of publishing work.

Most of the leading members at various levels of the publishing circles before the Great Cultural Revolution were veteran cadres from liberated areas and comrades who did revolutionary cultural work in enemy-held areas. It was those comrades who adhered to the strategic plan of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, united with the cadres, communists and intellectuals on the publishing front and took part in various political movements after the founding of the PRC. It was they who won one victory after another in the socialist revolution.

Of the books published in those 17 years, only a few are poisonous weeds while the great majority are good or comparatively good ones and valuable reference works. They were published in keeping with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experimentation after the founding of the PRC. They have promoted socialist revolution and construction in China.

Before the Great Cultural Revolution, the contingent of publishing workers was primarily composed of three categories of persons. In the first category were those who joined the revolution during the democratic revolution, including both revolutionaries who worked in liberated areas and revolutionaries who worked in areas under Kuomintang control. Tempered by the long revolutionary struggle, they were the backbone of the contingent. The majority of the publishing workers belonged to the second category. They were raised in the new society and trained by our party. Many of them came from the families of workers and peasants. In the third category were a small number of intellectuals from the old society. The majority of them supported the CCP and were willing to serve socialism. Tempered by various political movements, particularly the Great Cultural Revolution, the great majority of publishing workers have made progress in the course of turning a bourgeois world outlook into a proletarian world outlook. Nevertheless, the gang of four described such a contingent of publishing workers as utterly black and without a single virtue.

In this way, the counterrevolutionary "two assessments" concocted by the gang of four perverted history, reversed the relations between friend and foe and turned things upside down regarding right and wrong. They have become an inhibiting magic phrase restraining the cadres and intellectuals in publishing circles and caused unprecedented damage to publishing work in the past several years.

The situation in China is now excellent since the wise leader Chairman Hua led the whole party in smashing the gang of four. The situation on the publishing front is also excellent. Holding high Chairman Mao's great banner under Chairman Hua's leadership, we have exposed the counterrevolutionary scheme of the gang of four in concocting the "two assessments" and corrected the perverted history. We believe that our enthusiasm which was suppressed in the past will be aroused again and become a huge force for publishing books for the sake of the revolution after having cleared away the 'two big mountains' which lay like a dead weight on us and after having smashed the metal shackles put on the intellectuals. Publishing work will soon enjoy unprecedented prosperity.

STATE PUBLICATIONS BUREAU HOLDS NATIONAL FORUM

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[Text] Peking, January 12, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A national forum on publishing was recently held in Peking under the auspices of the State Publications Bureau of the State Council. The forum called on publishing houses throughout the country to put out more and better books for socialism. Efforts should be made to bring into full play the initiative of the professional writers as the backbone force and at the same time to train more writers from among workers, peasants and soliders, it declared.

Attending the forum were leading members of the publishing houses under the State Publications Bureau and various ministries and commissions of the State Council and leading members of publications bureaus of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Chang Ping-hua and Chu Mu-chih, director and deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, made speeches at the forum.

In addition to putting out more works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, Chairman Mao's works and contemporary books of various kinds, the forum pointed out, attention must be paid to editing, compiling, translating and doing research on ancient Chinese classics and foreign works. Particularly, writers should be encouraged to apply Marxism to guide their creative academic studies and literary creation. Great efforts must be devoted to translating and publishing advanced theory and technical material on natural science from other countries. Translation of more books in minority languages and encouraging and supporting writers to write in minority languages were stressed at the forum.

The forum discussed the publication plans for 1978 and for the 1978-1985 period, which set the following targets: Publication will set an all-time record both in variety and in quality by 1980 through the publishing of new books and at the same time the reprinting and revising of a number of books published in the past 28 years; there will be a great increase in both number and variety of books before 1985 with the publication of new material in every field of learning and every scientific discipline, and the speed and quality of printing will reach advanced world levels for part of the books.

The fundamental way to bring about a new situation of all-round prosperity in publishing lies in the comprehensive and correct implementation of the principles and policies formulated by Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao's principles of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend", "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new" are principles for promoting China's socialist culture. The forum pointed out that it is necessary consciously to promote the free development of different artistic forms and styles and the free contention between different schools of thought. It is necessary to encourage literary writing. Any work, so long as its main aspect is good, should be supported and helped.

The representatives exposed the gang of four's despotism in cultural and publishing circles. They pointed out that the gang denied all achievements of the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution and smeared most of the people of publishing circles as bourgeois intellectuals. This shackled the cadres and intellectuals and brought heavy damage to publishing.

The forum stressed the need to deepen the criticism of the revisionist fallacies of the gang of four, make a clear distinction between right and wrong lines, eliminate the gang's pernicious influence and promote socialist culture at a fast pace.

SHANGHAI AUTHOR DENOUNCES GANG'S LITERATURE, ART POLICIES

HK081645Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 26 Dec 77 p 3 HK

[Speech by Pa Chin [1572 5855]: "Evil Must Be Completely Eradicated so as To Insure No Disastrous Aftermath--Exposing and Criticizing the Crimes of the 'Gang of Four' in Concocting the Theory of 'Dictatorship of the Sinister Line in Literature and Art'"]

[Summary] Editor's Note: "Our Editorial Department recently invited writers and artists in Shanghai to two forums to continue exposing and criticizing the crimes of the 'gang of four' in concocting the theory of 'dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art.' More than 20 comrades including Pa Chin, Yu Ling [0060 0134], Chung Wang-yang [6945 2598 7122], Chang Chun-hsiang [1728 7486 4382], Chao Tan [6392 0030], Tu Hsuan [2629 1357], Meng Po [1322 3134], Kang Lo-sun [1313 5012 5549], Ko Ling [2688 7227], Wang Hsi-yen [3769 6007 1750], Li Tsun-min [2621 0193 3046], Liu Chin [0491 6855], Chiang Pin [1203 1755], Ju Chih-chuan [5423 1807 7710], Shen Jou-chien [3088 2677 1017], Chang To [1728 2148], Wu Chen [0702 3819], Wu Tsung-hsi [0702 1350 6952], Chin I [4440 1837], Ting Shih-o [0002 2508 1230], Pao Wen-ti [0545 2429 2769], Tsao Ying [5430 1305], Wang Chi-jen [3769 4764 0086], Yao Ching-hsiung [1202 1987 7160], and Chu Hsi-chuan [4376 1585 1227] attended the forums. The responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department under the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee also were present at the forums. Our paper will carry excerpts of the speeches delivered by some of these comrades." [end of Editor's Note]

"The so-called theory of 'dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art' and the fallacies arising from it stirred up commotion for a long time and were out-and-out lies and sophistry concocted by Lin Piao and the 'gang of four.' The reason why this theory ran amuck for 10 years was that its concoctors went in for intrigue and conspiracies, threw their weight around and used the power they had usurped to suppress the vast number of revolutionary writers and artists and the people. In my opinion, ever since Lin Piao and Chiang Ching released this theory, nobody believed in it wholly. I really was confused at that time. [paragraph continues]

"They said that 'a sinister antiparty and antisocialist sinister line opposed to Mao Tsetung thought exercised dictatorship over us' in literary and art circles. They were so domineering and arbitrary in their assertion that others were disallowed to doubt and discuss this theory. I told myself at that moment: 'In those 17 years, great leader Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou constantly supervised the affairs in literary and art circles and showed close concern for the development of the cause of literature and art.'"

During those 17 years, Chairman Mao personally initiated and led each of the major struggles on the literary and art front. Premier Chou showed the utmost concern for literary and artistic work and creation, took part in various kinds of meetings held by writers and artists and often gave us guidance. In concocting the theory that "the sinister line exercised dictatorship in literature and art" in those 17 years, the "gang of four" wanted to oppose Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, to negate Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to usurp party and state power.

Of course, those 17 years did witness interference and sabotage by the revisionist line. Chairman Mao always pointed out in good time the problems involving some departments and comrades and corrected their mistakes.

The achievements on the literary and art front in those 17 years are many and are known to all. Take the ranks of writers and artists for example. Before liberation, there was no unified organization for writers and artists in areas under Kuomintang rule. There was an "association of writers" during the war of resistance against Japan. It could hardly carry out its work due to oppression and sabotage by the Kuomintang reactionaries. Take myself for example. I worked alone and never sought guidance and opinions from other people. There was never a chance for me to exchange experience with other writers. I couldn't find a way out for myself nor could I point out a road for the readers to take. Without good leadership, it was impossible for us writers to go through ideological remolding, not to mention fighting in unity. In old China, progressive books and publications were suppressed and prohibited and progressive writers persecuted. There were large numbers of poisonous weeds leading the readers astray.

After liberation, our country became a socialist state heading for prosperity and the situation in literary and art circles changed for the better. In his "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and his other brilliant works, Chairman Mao pointed out to us the orientation of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. After going through study and political movements, the vast number of writers and artists transformed their thinking and raised their consciousness. There were large numbers of good books, good films, good plays, good songs and good pictures. The people's cultural life was gradually enriched.

"Some enemy agents and alien class elements such as Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan sneaked into our ranks. Some people in our ranks degenerated or committed mistakes of one sort or another. But the overwhelming majority of the literary and art workers warmly loved Chairman Mao and supported the Communist Party. They were determined to take the socialist road and were willing to transform their world outlook, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and contribute to the revolution. Our ranks of writers and artists continued to grow in size and improve in quality. Where did this huge change come from? Could this be an outcome of the 'dictatorship of the sinister line'? Absolutely not! The literary and art workers knew very clearly that this was entirely an outcome of the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the party's education."

My personal experience can also suffice to refute the absurd theory of "dictatorship of the revisionist line in literature and art." Before liberation, I wrote about the darkness in old China and the old society, the decline of the exploiting classes and the life of petty-bourgeois intellectuals. My writings were filled with sadness and despair [paragraph continues]

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After liberation, thanks to Chairman Mao's teaching and Mao Tsetung Thought, I saw the bright road of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and knew how to take literature and art as a powerful weapon for uniting with and educating the people and hitting at and wiping out the enemies. Guided by the party and helped by All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, I went for the first time to the fiery struggle among the workers, peasants and soldiers. I lived for some time with the Chinese People's Volunteers. In the Korean battlefield, people used to express their love and hate with solid action. I made friends with the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers. My thinking also went through a gradual change.

"Where did this change come from? Could it be an outcome of the 'dictatorship of the sinister line'? Absolutely not! The masses knew as well as I did that this was an outcome of the training and education of many years by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. But the 'gang of four' had the audacity to say that those 17 years witnessed 'dictatorship of the sinister line' and that I was 'a figure of the sinister line.' What logic was that?" The "gang of four" forced a mental shackle, that is, the theory of "dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art," on us. They tried to convince us by force. "Now it can be seen very clearly that they did this for the purpose of making a breakthrough in the literary and art circles, so as to direct the spearhead at Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, to negate the brilliant achievements on all fronts in those 17 years and eventually to attain their criminal aim of usurping party and state power, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism."

Hoisting the sinister flag of the theory of the "dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art," the "gang of four" and their followers frenziedly hit at and persecuted the revolutionary writers and artists. They replaced the writers and artists of the thirties, forties and fifties with their confidants and set up their factional network, which did great harm in literary and art circles. "We must not be kindhearted and use kid gloves on the 'gang of four' and their jackal followers and factional network. We must 'eradicate them by the roots.' If we fail to carry out to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the 'gang of four' and investigate their followers and jackals, we shall be committing unpardonable crimes to the revolutionary cause and to future generations. We must smash politically, ideologically, theoretically and organizationally the 'gang of four' and their bourgeois factional network on the fronts of literature and art and completely wipe out the pernicious influence of the theory of 'dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art' and other fallacies. Evil must be completely eradicated so as to insure that no disastrous aftermath is left. Once this heap of garbage is removed and the poisonous weeds are used as fertilizer, our garden of socialist literature and art will show a magnificent scene in which all beautiful flowers are in full blossom!"

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY HOLDS TACHING CONFERENCE

OW120732Y Peking in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[Text] During the first week of 1978, the staff and workers in China's metallurgical industry, after overfulfilling the 1977 state production plans for iron and steel, maintained their iron and steel output during the first week of 1978 at the same high level of the fourth quarter of 1977. The daily output of iron and steel outstripped the state targets by 6 and 8 percent respectively.

In Peking the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry recently held a National Metallurgical Industry Conference on Learning From Taching. On hearing the good news of Chairman Hua's approval of naming the "Chou En-lai Locomotive", over 3,000 representatives from various parts of the country, in high spirits and with boundless love and admiration for Premier Chou, voiced their determination to rapidly develop our iron and steel industry in gratitude for Premier Chou's concern for the metallurgical industry during his lifetime.

A responsible comrade of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry said: "Our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou showed great concern for the metallurgical industry before his death by inspecting metallurgical enterprises and attending conferences on metallurgical industry and by giving us many important instructions."

A representative from the Anshan Iron and Steel Company said: Our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou inspected our company three times. Inspired by the dedication of the "Chou En-lai Locomotive," we must make every effort to rapidly increase production so that our output of both pig iron and steel this year will surpass the highest levels in history.

Representatives from the Wuhan and Capital iron and steel companies said: We must follow Premier Chou's instructions and produce more and better steel so that we can surpass the highest levels in major technical and economic indexes this year.

VARIATIONS TO CHIN HO-CHEN SPEECH AT AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

To the item entitled "Chin Ho-chen Speech at Agricultural Mechanization Meeting," published in the 9 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, E 1, PEOPLE'S DAILY of 8 January provides the following variations:

Page E 5, first paragraph, line three reads: ...of the province's discretionary financial resources have been invested in capital construction and used to develop agriculture and support-agriculture industries. The province has also...

Page E 6, fourth paragraph, line eleven reads: ...diesel engine decreased by 56 percent, and in quality...

Page E 10, fourth paragraph, first line reads: ...for piston pins, increasing work efficiency...

WAN LI ADDRESSES OPENING SESSION OF ANHWEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK120730Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "With the warm concern of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and amid the excellent situation at home and abroad, the first session of the Fifth Anhwei People's Congress, which the people throughout the province have long looked forward to, solemnly opened in Hefei on the morning of 9 January. A total of 998 delegates attended this session. They came from all localities and fronts in Anhwei. Among them were representatives of workers, peasants, PLA soldiers, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals and other laboring people. There were also representatives of patriotic figures, Overseas Chinese who had returned to China and various minorities." The oldest delegate was 88, while the youngest one was 19. Of the delegates, 19.7 percent were females. Representing the desires of the 45 million people in Anhwei, they had come together to discuss various matters concerning the state and Anhwei.

"The principal tasks of the session were: Take the line of the 11th CCP Congress as the guideline, review and sum up the work of Anhwei since the smashing of the gang of four and discuss the combat tasks of Anhwei at present and in the next stage. In accordance with Chairman Mao's five criteria for successors and the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young, the session was to elect the new Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and through democratic consultation, elect the delegates of Anhwei to the Fifth National People's Congress."

The opening ceremony of the session was held at the (Chianghuai) theater. "At 0800, Comrade Wan Li, president of the presidium of the session; Li Chen-chun, Ku Cho-hsin, Chao Shou-i and Wang Kuang-yu, vice presidents of the presidium; and other members of the presidium of the session mounted the rostrum. Comrade Ku Cho-hsin announced the opening of the session."

On behalf of the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Comrade Wan Li made the work report. Comrade Wan Li's report fully exposed and criticized in a systematic way the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four and their agents and black ace generals in Anhwei in conspiring to usurp party and state power. It analyzed the excellent situation on various fronts throughout the province in making preliminary achievements in grasping the key link in running the country and Anhwei in the past 6 months and put forward the current combat tasks of Anhwei, the targets of struggle in the next stage and the fundamental measures for realizing the combat tasks to grasp the key link in running the country and Anhwei.

Comrade Wan Li said [begin recording]: "In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally launched and led by great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, we won victories in the 9th, 10th and 11th important struggles between two lines in our party. We have smashed the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang of four and have regained the power usurped by them, making our party even stronger, our dictatorship of the proletariat even more consolidated and our socialist country even more prosperous.

"In this great political revolution, cadres and masses in Anhwei have closely followed Chairman Mao's strategic plans and have gone through strict tests and steeling, enhancing their awareness of the class and line struggles and of continuing the revolution. The mass movement of the people in Anhwei studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has been widely unfolded and socialist revolution and construction have richly developed.

"However, the gang of four laid their hands directly on Anhwei. The agents and black ace generals of the gang of four in Anhwei sold themselves to the gang of four and fully pushed forward the counterrevolutionary political program and revisionist line of the gang of four on various fronts. They closely coordinated with the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four to usurp party and state power, committing extremely serious crimes." [end recording]

Next, Comrade Wan Li listed the various crimes of the agents and black ace generals of the gang of four in Anhwei.

Comrade Van Li said: "In June 1977, wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee gave in a timely fashion the important instructions on solving the leadership problems of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and removed the lid of the class struggle. The Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and party committees at all levels immediately convened various kinds of meetings to convey and implement them and the armymen and people in Anhwei ran around telling each other the news. All the people were very happy. The revolutionary activism of the masses, which had long been suppressed, was mobilized and an upsurge of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei was quickly whipped up.

"The political and economic situation in Anhwei has developed fast and well and is getting better and better. The principal manifestations are:

"1. Important victories have been won in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and their agents. The right and wrong in line disrupted by them has been gradually clarified.

"2. The factional system of the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei has been dealt a telling blow and great achievements have been made in investigation work.

"3. Some of the leadership groups have been adjusted and leadership at all levels has been strengthened.

"4. The mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture have deepened and the situation of a new leap forward in the national economy is taking shape.

"5. The science and technology and culture and education fronts, which were seriously interfered with and sabotaged by the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei, have been preliminarily rectified. A pleasing new situation has appeared.

"6. Blows have been dealt at the sabotage activities of the class enemy and the social order has been stable.

"7. Accounts have been settled for the crimes of the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei in sabotaging army and militia building, thus bringing army-government and army-civilian relationships closer.

"8. The party's excellent traditions and work style have been gradually restored and carried forward."

Comrade Wan Li said: "Anhwei is crossed by the Yangtze River and the Huai River and it has many minerals and rich resources. It is an important base of the state for producing grain, coal, iron and steel and nonferrous metals and there is a vast future for development. Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have great hopes for Anhwei.

"In accordance with the grand 'two-step plans' put forward by Premier Chou at the Fourth NPC and the combat tasks put forward by Chairman Hua at the 11th CCP Congress to grasp the key link in running the country, our targets of struggle are: Grasp the key link in running Anhwei, make big achievements in 3 years, make big strides forward in 8 years and fully realize modernization in 23 years. We must achieve a greater development in various causes in Anhwei by 1980 and lay a solid foundation for a still greater leap forward in Anhwei during the sixth 5-year plan.

"By 1985 we must preliminarily build Anhwei into a socialist industrial and agricultural province which has an agricultural foundation with high and stable yield, a comprehensive development in coal, steel, electricity and chemical industry, coordination in agriculture and light and heavy industries, and a more complete support-agriculture industrial system which meets the demands of preparedness against war. We must achieve comprehensive modernization in agriculture, industry and science and technology in Anhwei by the end of this century, making our own contributions to allowing the national economy of China to march on the frontline in the world."

Next, Comrade Wan Li put forward specific targets for struggle in agriculture, industry and communications, science and technology, education, culture, public health, finance and trade, city building and environmental conservation before 1985.

In order to realize the above tasks to grasp the key link in running the country and Anhwei and targets for struggle, Comrade Wan Li put forward three fundamental measures in his report:

- "1. Persist in the party's basic line and carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end."
- "2. Persist in the party's general line in socialist construction, vigorously organize a new leap forward in the national economy and vigorously quicken the speed of construction."
- "3. Persist in the party's mass line, strengthen the building of the political power and improve the leadership's work style."

All committee members present at the first session of the Fourth Anhwei CPPCC Committee attended the opening ceremony and listened to the work report of the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Before the opening of the session, a preparatory meeting was held on the afternoon of 8 January. The participants adopted the report on the inspections of the qualifications of the delegates to the Fifth Anhwei People's Congress made by Comrade Liu Lien-min and elected the presidium of the session consisting of 63 delegates and the president, vice presidents and secretary general of the presidium. They adopted the agenda of the first session of the Fifth Anhwei People's Congress.

FOURTH ANHWEI CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION GETS UNDERWAY

HK120620Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "The first plenary session of the Fourth Anhwei CPPCC Committee solemnly opened in Hofei on the afternoon of 7 January." Present at this CPPCC session were 508 committee members from 25 units and circles, including those coming from the Chinese Communist Party and various patriotic democratic parties, people's bodies and circles and other specially

invited personalities. Among them were old cadres of the CCP and the Chinese PLA, members of patriotic democratic parties, patriotic figures, labor models, progressive workers, new-born forces of the younger generation, experts and outstanding workers in science and technology, education, culture, physical culture, public health, press and publications circles and representatives of women, minorities, Taiwan compatriots, Overseas Chinese who have returned to China and religious circles.

"Before the opening of the session, a preparatory meeting was held. Through democratic consultation, they adopted the presidium of the session, which consisted of 38 committee members, secretary general and deputy secretaries general of the session and the agenda of the session. The site of the session was the (Chianghuai) theater."

Wan Li, Li Jen-chih, Ku Chao-hsin, Chao Shou-i, Wang Kuang-yu, Jen Chih-pin, Liu Lien-min, Yu Kuang-mao, Wang Wen-mo and (Chen Kuang-hua), responsible comrades of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, attended the session and extended their warm greetings to the participants. Comrade Ku Cho-hsin, secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, presided over the opening ceremony of the session.

Comrade (Wei Chien-chang), director of the United Front Work Department of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, delivered the opening speech. He first reviewed the great transformation experienced in China since the third Anhwei CPPCC Committee.

He said [begin recording]: "Since June last year, after the arrival of the important instructions of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and the party Central Committee on solving the leadership problems of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, the people in Anhwei have been very happy and in lofty combat spirit. They have penetratingly exposed and fiercely criticized the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei and the development of the situation has been rapid. The situation in China and in Anhwei is excellent. This session and the forthcoming Fifth Anhwei People's Congress are convened amid this excellent situation.

"The agenda of this session is: Attend the forthcoming Fifth Anhwei People's Congress, listen to the work report by First Secretary Wan Li on behalf of the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the work report of the Standing Committee of the Third Anhwei CPPCC Committee on the affairs of the committee and elect the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and standing committee members of the Fourth Anhwei CPPCC Committee.

"Through the convening of the Fifth Anhwei People's Congress and the Fourth Anhwei CPPCC Committee, we must further mobilize the socialist activism of the workers, peasants, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals and the patriotic figures in various circles in Anhwei. We must restore and carry forward our party's excellent traditions and work style such as seeking truth from facts, the mass line, criticism and self-criticism, democratic centralism, being modest and prudent, guarding against conceit and impetuosity, struggling hard and striving to create a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, and both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness.

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"We must further expose and criticize the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei politically, theoretically and ideologically, correct the right and wrong in line, ideology and theory upset by them one by one and thoroughly smash their bourgeois factional system. We must strive to clarify right and wrong, eliminate disruptions in restoring correct things, liberate our minds, unite all forces which can be united, mobilize all positive factors, turn negative factors into positive factors and fully implement the strategic policy decision put forward by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to grasp the key link in running the country. We must do a still better job in developing still more rapidly the socialist revolution and construction in Anhwei and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat." [end recording]

After the speech by Comrade (Wei Chien-chang), the opening ceremony of the session concluded amid fervent applause.

ANHWEI PRODUCTION TEAM AIDS NATION WITH BANKS SAVINGS

HK091635Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] After end-of-year distribution work was completed, commune members of (Laochi) production team, (Laochi) brigade, (Shuangchien) commune in Mengcheng County deposited their surplus money in banks in order to support national construction.

Despite drought, floods and insect pests, the production team reaped a big bumper harvest of grain, cotton and other crops last year. The production team also made outstanding achievements in diversified economy. It made great contributions to the state and more was distributed to the commune members in the previous year. "Of the 128 households in the production team, 112 were given cash. With a view to depositing in banks the money which they did not need immediately and to supporting national construction, commune members carried forward the revolutionary spirit of plain living and hard struggle and of building up the country with industry and thrift and deposited their money in banks."

The family of (Liu Kuei-ching), a poor peasant, consists of seven people. The family received 523.84 yuan this year, of which it deposited 420 yuan in a bank. Added to its savings from last year, the family now has a total savings of some 700 yuan, (Liu Kuei-ching) said: "Under Chairman Hua's leadership, we are better off each year. My family has more than enough food and money. There is no point in keeping money at home. Depositing it in a bank benefits both the state and ourselves."

After end-of-year distribution work was completed in only 2 days, some 80 percent of the commune households assigned to the production team deposited their money in banks. The amount of savings was 5,320 yuan.

LIAO CHIH-KAO ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF FUKIEN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE

HK120500Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 11 Jan 78 HK

[Text] Under the cordial care of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and under the direct leadership of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee, the first session of the Fifth Fukien Provincial People's Congress was solemnly held from 28 December 1977 to 3 January 1978.

The congress brought democracy into full play. Through repeated deliberation and consultation and in accordance with the five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the principle of three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young as put forward by Chairman Mao, the congress elected a new Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee by secret ballot.

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Comrade Liao Chih-kao was elected chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. Comrades Ma Hsing-yuan, Chin Chao-tien, Wu Hung-hsiang, Hsu Ya, Lan Jung-ju, (Pai Chun-min), Liu Yung-sheng, Wang Yun, (Chang Ko-hsin), (Pi Chi-chang) and Cheng Huo-pai were elected vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee.

KIANGSI COUNTY CADRES CHECK EXTRAVAGANT EATING, DRINKING

HK120600Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "Due to the influence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and the decadent bourgeois style, the noxious tendency of extravagant eating and drinking was quite popular in Loping County a few years ago.

"Most cadres and people resolutely resisted this noxious tendency. However, some units used various occasions to hold feasts and people of those units went wherever there was a feast. Some units spent freely and extravagantly in order to show off their wealth.

"The masses made the pointed comment: They went wherever there was a feast. They liberally gave away what belonged to the state. What they ate and drank were earned by the people's hard toil.

"Serious problems and pointed comments made the county party committee realize it was necessary to check the noxious tendency of extravagant eating and drinking.

"The county party committee had done a lot of work. However, when the four pests ran wild, the county party committee could not administer and could not check the tendency though they wanted to.

"Wise leader Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four with one blow thus eliminating the obstacle to reviving and carrying forward the party's fine tradition. The call of the 11th CCP Congress to revive and carry forward the fine tradition of plain living and hard struggle is like a strong wind which encourages the county party committee to relentlessly check the noxious tendency of extravagant eating and drinking. Members of the county party committee have also conducted party consolidation and rectification and repeatedly studied our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's teaching on plain living, hard struggle and wholeheartedly serving the people."

"They drew lessons from a former leading person of the county party committee who drank hard and embarked on a criminal course."

In mid-September, the county party committee held a rally of three-level cadres which was attended by over 600 people and specified seven types of behavior which were forbidden:

"Do not use one's position or power to seek personal interests; do not eat and drink extravagantly; do not resort to boasting, flattery and touting; do not act like a braggadocio; do not consume and take more than one's due; do not engage in backdoor deals; and do not go in for privileges."

Comrades who attended the rally fervently approved and supported the county party committee's determination.

"This rally broke away from previous conventional practices: It managed meals in accordance with regulations and did not exceed standards. Members of the county party standing committee were present at the rally throughout and did not use private ovens to cook their meals. Everyone bought his own movie ticket during the rally. After the rally, no get-together feast was held and no wine was served. Relentlessly checking the tendency of extravagant eating and drinking in Loping County thus had a good beginning."

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KIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ENDORSES FIRST SECRETARY'S REPORT

OW111640Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Jan 78 OW

[Resolution adopted 28 December 1977 by the first session of the Fifth Kiangsu Provincial People's Congress on the work report of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee]

[Text] The first session of the Fifth Kiangsu Provincial People's Congress completely endorses the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee's work report made by Chairman Hsu Chia-tun at the session.

The session calls on the people of the province to rally more closely under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, adhere to the party's basic line in the historical period of socialism, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, resolutely implement the line of the 11th CCP Congress, grasp the key link, run the country and the province well, make rapid progress and advance boldly.

It is necessary to firmly grasp the key link in exposing and criticizing the gang of four; thoroughly repudiate the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four, their agents in Kiangsu and those active participants in the gang of four's conspiratorial activities; and thoroughly criticize the ultrarightist nature of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its expression in all spheres. It is necessary to thoroughly destroy the bourgeois factional setup of the gang of four and their followers in Kiangsu. It is necessary to criticize bourgeois factionalism, eliminate its pernicious influence and win complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and carry this great political revolution through to the end.

It is necessary to whip up a new high tide in economic and cultural construction and win still greater victories in grasping the key link and running the country well to achieve marked results in 3 years. We must rapidly develop the national economy in a planned and proportional way. Quicken the pace of building an industrial province and strive to make more contributions to building China into a great, powerful and modern socialist state.

GANG'S AGENT IN KANGSU DENOUNCED AT MEETING OF PLA UNITS

OW110653Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Recently, the leading organ of the Kiangsu Provincial Military District and its subordinate units stationed in Nanking held a grand meeting to penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four, their agent and active follower in Kiangsu in undermining army building, militia building and people's defense work for preparedness against war and in frenziedly pushing their counterrevolutionary political program.

Responsible comrades of the provincial military district attended the meeting which was presided over by (Fu Kun-yung), deputy political commissar of the military district, Chang Chao-fu, deputy political commissar of the military district, (Ssu Cheng-hou), responsible person of the Nanking Garrison Command and the provincial people's defense office, and Huang Chao-tien, commander of the military district, spoke at the meeting.

The comrades who made speeches angrily pointed out that the gang of four's agent and active follower in Kiangsu, working hand in glove with the gang of four at higher levels and with factional groups at lower levels, went in for intrigues and splittism in a futile attempt to plunge Kiangsu into chaos, topple the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and overthrow leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee who uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thus committing all kinds of evil acts and unpardonable crimes in helping the gang of four to usurp party and state power.

Citing numerous irrefutable facts, the comrades exposed and criticized their conspiratorial activities against the party and the army. Working in collusion with the gang of four, they vigorously called for rounding up a "bourgeois class inside the army" and did their utmost to push the counterrevolutionary political program concocted by the gang of four. Their agent and active follower in Kiangsu spread the nonsense that there were many capitalist roaders, not one, and that there were capitalist roaders in various localities as well as in the army.

The gang of four's agent in Kiangsu clamored that the military problem was more serious than the problem of various localities, that some local disturbance was nothing to worry about, but that the army was crucial and that what should be feared was that the army units might disobey the orders of the party Central Committee, meaning the commands of the gang of four.

That active follower of the gang of four behaved arbitrarily in defiance of the party committee of the provincial military district and constantly tried to find fault with the party committee by relying on the influence of the gang of four in a futile attempt to create confusion among the units of the provincial military district.

In conjunction with the struggle between the two lines in the field of militia building in Kiangsu, the comrades exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their agent and active follower in Kiangsu in trying to create a second armed force and sabotage militia building.

First, they peddled the so-called new experience of militia work. Although a certain person was partially in charge of military work, he never had any concern for militia building. When the gang of four stepped up their activities to usurp party and state power, he went out of his way to call for studying and popularizing the so-called new experience of the gang of four at a meeting which had nothing to do with militia work. When comrades of the provincial military district refused to do as he said, he became very angry and said it was a matter of line whether one learned from the experience of Shanghai or not.

Second, they peddled the sinister stuff of the militia command and undermined China's system of the three-in-one combination of the armed forces created by Chairman Mao.

Third, they opposed the absolute leadership of the party over militia work in a futile attempt to turn the people's armed forces under the leadership of the party into armed forces of the gang divorced from the leadership and command of party committees and military organs.

Fourth, they opposed propagating Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war.

Fifth, they opposed militia work for preparedness against war.

The gang of four's agent and active followers in Kiangsu also gravely interfered with Kiangsu's people's defense for preparedness against war. He refused to propagate and implement the instructions of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou on people's defense work for preparedness against war, but tried every means to prevent the instructions from being carried out.

That active follower of the gang of four in Kiangsu also opposed Chairman Mao's instruction on digging tunnels deep. Once at a school he drivelled: "The task of your school is education; why do you have to dig tunnels?" He then issued strict orders forbidding teachers, students and school staff from taking part in building people's defense works during their off-school hours.

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION MOVING AHEAD IN KIANGSU

OW111002Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[Summary] Nanking, 8 Jan 1978--Adhering to the principle of adapting to local conditions and relying on its own efforts, Kiangsu Province has scored marked achievements in developing agricultural mechanization after several years of painstaking struggle.

"By late 1977, there was one mechanical horsepower available for every eight mou of farmland in Kiangsu Province. The acreage irrigated and drained by power-driven facilities amounts to 76 percent of the province's arable land. Every commune has an average of five large and medium sized tractors, while every production brigade owns five hand-operated tractors. Tractor-plowed acreage amounts to 47 percent of the province's arable land. Last year every mou of farmland received 54 catties of chemical fertilizer. Mechanization and semi-mechanization is now complete in drainage, irrigation, threshing, grain processing and fodder grinding.

"Thanks to the development of agricultural mechanization, certain changes have taken place in Kiangsu's agricultural production, and the production level has risen unceasingly. Since 1971 the province's grain production has exceeded the targets stipulated in the 'national agricultural development program' for 7 consecutive years, making ever greater contributions to the state. Since 1970 the province has provided the state every year an average of some 8 billion catties of marketable grains, 8 million piculs of ginned cotton and some 10 million pigs.

"Kiangsu Province has made great strides in developing agricultural mechanization. From 1976 to 1977 the number of large and medium-sized tractors has increased fourfold and hand-operated tractors by 235-fold. Meanwhile, rapid progress has also been made in the development of drainage and irrigation facilities and chemical fertilizers."

After some 20 years of hard work, the province has basically gained control over the rivers on two-thirds of the land. Since 1960 the province has gradually established a power-driven irrigation and drainage network combining all types of projects. In order to deal with such natural disasters as drought and waterlogging which may suddenly occur in some places, the province has formed a mobile service team equipped with all types of machinery totaling 160,000 horsepower. Carrying forward Taching's revolutionary spirit "we will go ahead with our task when the conditions exist and when the conditions do not exist we will go ahead too and create them." The province has made strenuous efforts to develop such small industrial enterprises as farm machinery plants, chemical fertilizer plants, insecticide plants, cement plants and coal pits. The development of these small plants has not only vigorously supported agricultural production, but also enhanced the leading role of industry in transforming agricultural techniques.

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Except for a small number of large and medium-sized tractors and large diesel engines, Kiangsu produced most of its own farm machinery, after taking into account Kiangsu's local conditions and the characteristics of agricultural production, the province has made concentrated efforts to produce the "Tungfeng-type 12" hand-operated tractors. Now this type of tractor accounts for more than 90 percent of the total number of tractors in Kiangsu. In addition, local small plants producing cement and chemical fertilizer now account for 60 and 80 percent respectively of the province's total output of cement and chemical fertilizer.

BRIEFS

FUKIEN FARMLAND CONSTRUCTION--In the current winter-spring period, Fukien Province has mobilized 1.5 million people for carrying out more than 10,000 farmland capital construction projects. Over the past 2 months, Pingho County has built 15,000 mou of Tachai-type fields. This year Fukien expanded its hybrid paddy rice acreage to 2.5 million compared with 50,000 mou last year. This hybrid paddy yielded on the average 150-200 catties more per mou than conventional rice strains. [Peking in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 29 Dec 77 JW]

KIANGSI ELECTRICITY--By 26 December the electricity front in Kiangsi had fulfilled the 1977 power generating plan 5 days ahead of schedule, reaching the highest level ever recorded, power generation in Kiangsi began to increase prominently in the second quarter with an increase of 44.8 percent over the first quarter. Power generation continued to increase in the third and fourth quarters. The key thermal electric plants in the Nanchang electric power network have started to modify thoroughly 15 boilers. By the end of November, modification of 11 of the boilers had been completed. This increased the rate of perfect boilers from the original 22.9 percent to 65 percent. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 78 HK]

KIANGSI SAVINGS--The 1977 urban and rural savings targets in Kiangsi were overfulfilled in July, 5 months ahead of schedule. By mid-December the people's savings had surpassed the year's plan by 70 percent and surpassed the previous record by 50 percent. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 78 HK]

KIANGSI FARM PROFITS--Nanchang, 27 Dec 1977--In the 6 years preceding 1971, the Grain Bureau of Yuchiang County, Kiangsi Province, suffered an average loss of 310,000 yuan each year due to improper management as a result of the interference and sabotage by the Lin Biao antiparty clique and the gang of four. But from 1971 to 1977, by taking a series of effective measures, the bureau turned out a total profit of 740,000 yuan in 6 years. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0716 GMT 27 Dec 77 OW]

SHANTUNG PLA LEADERS--On 26 December, Fan Chao-li, Jen Ssu-chung, Wang Chin-chuan, Yin Fa-tang, and other leading comrades of Tsinan PLA units led over 1,000 office cadres and PLA commanders and fighters to do manual labor at a brigade farmland capital construction site in (Yinghsiungshan) commune, Licheng County. During a lunch break, the leading comrades of Tsinan PLA units had a warm chat with responsible persons of the Licheng County and the (Yinghsiungshan) commune party committees and some of the poor and lower-middle peasants. [Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 77 OW]

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HONAN PROVINCIAL LEADERS ATTEND NEW YEAR SOIREE

SK110807Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] Full of delight in victory, the army men and people of Chengchow warmly and ceremoniously held new year soirees at 10 sites, including Honan People's Theater, on the evening of 31 December 1977.

Attending that soiree were Liu Chien-hsun, first secretary of the Honan party committee, chairman of the Honan revolutionary committee and first political commissar of Honan Military District; Hu Li-chiao, second secretary of the Honan party committee and vice chairman of the Honan revolutionary committee; Hu Shang-li, secretary of the Honan party committee, vice chairman of the Honan revolutionary committee and political commissar of Honan Military District; Tai Su-li and Wang hui, secretaries of the Honan party committee and vice chairmen of the Honan revolutionary committee; and (Cheng Yung-ho), deputy secretary of the Honan party committee and vice chairman of the Honan revolutionary committee. Also present were Liu Hung-wen, Standing Committee member of the Honan party committee and vice chairman of the Honan revolutionary committee; and Wen Hsiang-lan, Standing Committee member of the Honan party committee; [passage indistinct] (Chang Pai-chuan), (Wu Shao-kuei), (Wang Hua-yun), (Mu Ying-chuan), (Li Su-chu), and (Kuo Pei-chih), vice chairmen of the Honan CPCC committee; and (Hsu I-chuan), (Hsia Pai-min), Li Ching, Chang Chih-pin, (Liu Wan-li), (Chang Che-lun), (Chiu Hua-shan), and (Chia Chao-hsing), responsible comrades of the Chengchow party and revolutionary committees.

The soiree began amidst the impressive strains of "The East Is Red." Comrade (Hsu I-chuan), first secretary of the Chengchow party committee and chairman of the Chengchow revolutionary committee, presided over the soiree. Comrades Tai Su-li and Chang Chung-ju delivered speeches.

INDUSTRY-COMMUNICATIONS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE HELD IN HUNAN

HK120330Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "On 9 January, the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial industry and communications telephone conference which called on the working class and revolutionary cadres and intellectuals throughout the province to grasp the present excellent situation, seriously sum up experiences and advance in victory in order to achieve a good start in production in the first quarter of this year."

After affirming the great achievements scored by all fronts throughout the province in 1977, the conference pointed out: "Our province's total value of industrial output overfulfilled the year's plan by 15.6 percent, an increase of 22.9 percent as compared with 1976, scoring the best record ever. Output of 41 of the 80 major products scored a new record."

Stressing 1978 as an important year for grasping the key link in running the country well, the conference pointed out: "In 1978 we must grasp the present excellent situation and tightly grasp work in the first quarter well. Output of major products must fulfill 23 or 25 percent of the year's plan so as to achieve a good start in industrial production in the first quarter."

"We must first study and implement the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, continue to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, adhere to the line of the 11th CCP Congress and do a good job of fighting the third battle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four as well."

"We must, centering on exposure and criticism of the gang of four, boldly mobilize the people, combine cities with the countryside, inside force with outside force, and higher level units with lower level units, relentlessly strike blows at the class enemy's sabotage activities and strike blows at embezzlers, grafters, speculators and all unlawful capitalist activities.

"We must form a movement, do a good job of rectifying enterprises and building the leadership groups and staff and worker force and build a capable and strong leadership group which complies with the principle of the combination of old, middle-aged and young and the five criteria for successors of the proletarian revolution, persists in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and persists in the implementation of the spirit of the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. We must gradually build a staff and worker force which is red in thought, hard working, has excellent technical skills, good work style and strict discipline.

"Party organizations at all levels must take the rectification of enterprises as an important task and grasp it tightly, adopt effective measures to build and strengthen the political work system, production command system and logistics work system and give full play to the role of all departments. We must now grasp the rectification of quality, quantity, consumption and finance and strictly implement the system of post responsibility, technical operational procedures and the system of checking quality and quantity. We must be strict in the management of raw materials and products and in our financial and economic systems."

We must strengthen labor management and further implement the system of doing one's best and of distribution according to work done. We must combine the movements to learn from Taching and build Taching-type enterprises with the movement to criticize one thing and strike blows at two things.

"We must especially grasp inspection, reception of products, summation and experiences and comparison and appraisal of work done and strictly do a good job of checking in accordance with the six criteria for building Taching-type enterprises. On the basis of checking and summing up experiences, we must further mobilize the people to revise this year's plans for learning from Taching in industry and build Taching-type enterprises.

"We must work hard, aim high and do whatever we can to quicken the pace of industrial and communications production. We must also do a good job of producing support-agriculture and light industrial products. We must concentrate our forces on the production of coal, steel, electricity, agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizer."

In industrial production we must strive to raise quality, lower consumption of raw materials, increase accumulation, turn deficit into profit and fulfill the eight technical and economic indexes. We must also conduct technical innovation and revolution and cite technicians and scientists who have made contributions.

"We must really strengthen the party's leadership over industrial and communications enterprises, establish a capable command system, strengthen command and the movement of equipment and manpower in production, bring the activism of all localities into full play and develop local industries in a big way. Leadership at all levels must further improve their work style, go deep into the production front to conduct research and investigations, grasp typical examples, sum up experiences, discover and solve problems in good time, show concern for the livelihood of the staff and workers and do a good job of safety."

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HUNAN'S 'SUPPORT-AGRICULTURE' INDUSTRY MOVEMENT PROGRESSES

HK110430Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee has seriously implemented Chairman Mao's series of instructions on farm mechanization, actively developed the "support-agriculture" industry and accelerated the pace of farm mechanization. With the electro-mechanical irrigation and drainage equipment that the province now has, the area of farmland with guaranteed good harvests irrespective of drought and floods is 33 million mou, 63 percent of the total area of arable land. The province's capacity for chemical fertilizer production and application of chemical fertilizers have increased considerably. Some of the nitrogenous fertilizer plants in the province have the capacity to produce 540,000 tons of synthetic ammonia annually while phosphatic fertilizer plants have the capacity to produce 1.5 million tons of phosphatic fertilizer annually. The province's total output of chemical fertilizers in 1977 was 2.5 million tons. An average of 95 catties of chemical fertilizers are applied on each mou of arable land. Production of diesel engines and tractors has developed comparatively greatly. By the end of 1977 the province had the capacity to produce 5,000 medium-size tractors, 20,000 small tractors and diesel engines of 1.2 million horsepower annually. The province now has 13,000 large and medium-size tractors, 36,000 small tractors, some 26,000 mechanized plows and a total motive force of 4.45 million horsepower for agricultural use. The majority of communes and brigades in the province have basically realized mechanization or semi-mechanization in processing agricultural and sideline products, in plant protection and in threshing. The rural small hydroelectricity stations have developed vigorously and their installed capacity is 370,000 kilowatts. The development of farm mechanization has insured a bumper harvest and stepped up building of Tachai-type counties everywhere. Output of nitrogenous fertilizer in the prefectures and counties in 1977 was more than 80 percent of the province's total output. Output of crude coal and cement in prefectures, counties, communes and brigades was some 60 percent of the province's total output. Thirty prefectures, municipalities and counties have set up small iron and steel plants and small iron plants, and the small hydro-electricity stations of some 30 prefectures, municipalities and counties can basically satisfy their own needs.

"Having reviewed the development of farm mechanization in the province, the provincial CCP committee has summed up experiences, discovered discrepancies and resolved to promote the farm machinery industry as quickly as possible with the same spirit and energy as that of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in leading the people throughout the province to promote production of hydroelectricity and chemical fertilizers while he was working in Hunan. The provincial CCP committee has also resolved to strive to realize farm mechanization at an earlier date."

HUNAN MEETINGS ASSESSES PUBLIC HEALTH, ANTI-SCHISTOSOMIASIS WORK

HK110435Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 8 January, a meeting on learning from Taching and Tachai in public health and anti-schistosomiasis work opened in the hall of the provincial military district in Changsha. The meeting was attended by responsible persons of public health units at the provincial level, medical colleges and schools, various prefectural, municipal and county public health and anti-schistosomiasis units and public health units of PLA units stationed in the province, as well as representatives from the public health system, progressive collectives and progressive individuals--some 1,500 people altogether.

The opening ceremony was attended by Wan Ta, Sun Kuo-chih, Liu Fu-sheng, Wang Chih-kuo, and Tung Chih-yueh, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; Tung Kuo-kuei, Lo Chiu-yueh, (Chang Wen-kuang) and Shih Yu-chen, Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee; Shang Tzu-chin and Liu Ya-nan, vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee. At the meeting, Sun Kuo-chih read out Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Yeh's inscriptions for the conference on PLA hospital work which was held in December 1977.

The opening ceremony was attended by Wan Ta, Sun Kuo-chih, Liu Fu-sheng, Wang Chih-Tung Kuo-kuei, Lo Chiu-yueh, (Chang Wen-Kuang) and Shih Yu-chen, Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee; Shang Tzu-chin and Liu Ya-nan, vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee. At the meeting, Sun Kuo-chih read out Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Yeh's inscriptions for the conference on PLA hospital work which was held in December 1977.

Liu Ya-nan delivered the opening speech and Wang Chih-kuo and (Tung Ching-lung), deputy director of the Culture and Education Office of the provincial revolutionary committee, conveyed the spirit of the conference of 13 southern provinces and autonomous regions on anti-schistosomiasis work, of the national conference of the directors of all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional public health bureaus and of the national conference on the plan for combining Chinese and Western medicine.

"The meeting penetratingly exposed and vehemently criticized the gang of four's towering crimes in sabotaging public health and anti-schistosomiasis work, clarified right and wrong in line, summed up and exchanged experiences in learning from Taching and Tachai in public health and anti-schistosomiasis work, commended the progressive, set up typical examples and looked into and worked out the 10-year plan for public health and anti-schistosomiasis work in the province. The meeting mobilized all positive factors, went all-out and further whipped up a new upsurge of learning from Taching and Tachai so as to make public health and anti-schistosomiasis work serve proletarian politics still better."

NEW ORDER PREVAILS AT TROUBLED WUHAN IRON-STEEL COMPANY

HK090500Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "Under the guidance of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country, the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, a plague-affected household which suffered seriously from the sabotage of the gang of four, has changed its features. The bourgeois factional system in the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company has collapsed and the class enemies and capitalist force which ran wild for a while have been dealt telling blows. The right and wrong in ideology, theory and line disrupted by the gang of four have been gradually corrected and the normal order in the company has been preliminarily restored. The command of the leaders has been effective and the integrated complexes have become still more united."

"Since the beginning of September, production has increased on a large scale and the output of most of the principal products has fulfilled and overfulfilled the state's plans every month. Among them, the average daily output of steel and pig iron have reached and approached the best historical level. The quality of products has been markedly enhanced and the consumption of raw materials has decreased. Since the beginning of November the complexes have turned deficits into surpluses. The Wuhan Iron and Steel Company has passed from chaos to order and made preliminary achievements.

"How could the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, this plague-affected household which suffered the serious interference and sabotage of the gang of four, achieve great order and rapid progress within a matter of months? The most fundamental reason is that the party committee of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company has firmly grasped the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. It has persistently grasped the three great revolutions simultaneously and has strived to realize big progress amid great order."

The Wuhan Iron and Steel Company was directly affected by the gang of four. The traitor Chiang Ching once issued a counterrevolutionary mobilization order--"we must try to shock attack the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company"--to the gang of four's black ace generals in Hupeh and Wuhan. They crazily shouted in a bloodthirsty way: "Once we grasp the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, we have grasped Wuhan and Hupeh." They attempted in vain to take the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company and use it in disrupting Hupeh.

"The bourgeois factional system of the gang of four in the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company picked up the black instructions of its masters and vigorously disrupted the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company. They ruthlessly persecuted the cadres and masses and sabotaged revolution and production. In the 3 years of 1974-76 they caused the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company to lose 1 and 1/2 year's output."

After the 11th CCP Congress, the party committee of the Wuhan Iron and Steel company held an enlarged party committee meeting to seriously sum up the experiences and lessons of the movement in the previous period. They obtained a clear picture of the reactionary nature and danger of the gang of four and their bourgeois factional system and of the seriousness of this struggle. They were determined to carry out in-depth treatment of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, this plague-affected household. They put the emphasis of in-depth treatment on fully mobilizing the masses and widely and penetratingly mobilized the masses to vigorously fight a people's war.

"After the masses were mobilized, the party committee of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company took investigating the leadership groups at all levels as the key point. They were determined to thoroughly investigate the persons and matters in the leadership groups involved in the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four to usurp party and state power one by one and adopted decisive measures against those leading cadres who had sold themselves to the bourgeois factions."

"In the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the party committee of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company has included the issue of rectification and building of the work style of the cadres, staff and workers in the important agenda of the party committee. They have taken Taching as the example and made serious efforts. They have adopted specific and effective measures and firmly grasped rectification of the work style of cadres, staff and workers."

HUPEH DAILY Comment

HK090600Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 78 HK

[HUPEH DAILY 6 January commentator's article on Wuhan Iron and Steel Company's new order and rapid progress: "Break the Metaphysics That Order Cannot be Achieved Quickly in Plague-Affected Places"]

[Excerpts] The Wuhan Iron and Steel Company is a plague-affected household which suffered the pests of the gang of four. After a year's struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company has quickly changed its backward features and won the victory of achieving order despite the serious plague. This is very significant. It has broken the metaphysics that order cannot be achieved quickly in plague-affected places and demonstrated that so long as we do a good job in grasping the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, it is possible to develop the national economy quickly.

As to whether it is possible to achieve order in plague-affected places quickly, the most important test lies in whether we have adopted the analytical attitude of dialectical materialism toward the plague. A plague is a bad thing, but, like everything else, it has a dual character.

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In plague-affected areas, since the cadres and masses there suffered the gravest pests, they have accumulated great hatred toward the gang of four. Hence they are strong and active in exposing and criticizing the gang of four. The party committee of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company has realized this and is, therefore, confident that order can be achieved quickly in plague-affected places.

To achieve order the fundamental task is to mobilize the revolutionary activism of the masses. Once the revolutionary activism of the masses is fully mobilized, great order will be achieved.

The change in the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company has educated the people. If the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company can achieve order quickly, other plague-affected areas should also be able to do so, and there should be no problem for those areas less seriously affected. The key link is that we must use material dialectics as our guide and break metaphysics and all kinds of taboos and commandments.

HUPEH CIRCULAR CALLS FOR SPEEDING UP AFFORESTATION

HK092225Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The Hupeh Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently issued a circular calling on the people throughout the province to do a good job of afforestation. The circular demands:

- "1. We must boldly study, publicize and seriously implement the instruction of Chairman Hua advocating an afforestation movement throughout the country in a big way, deeply understand the great significance of this instruction, really put agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry on an equal basis and widely mobilize and organize the masses of people to do a good job of afforestation and rapidly develop forestry."
2. We must, in close connection with the class struggle on the forestry front, continue to expose and criticize the gang of four and strike blows at the class enemy's sabotage activities. We must also strike blows at capitalist forces, adopt resolute measures to stop the excessive felling of trees, correct the orientation in the development of forestry and thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line on the forestry front. We must also seriously implement the party's policy on the development of forestry. We must adhere to the principle that whoever afforests is the owner, give full play to activism in all aspects and mobilize the people to do a good job of afforestation.
3. We must relentlessly grasp the building of forestry bases in afforestation and boldly do a good job of running commune-brigade farms well. "All localities must formulate concrete plans in accordance with the decision of the provincial CCP committee on quickening the pace of popularizing Tachai-type counties and on speeding up the building of large-scale socialist agriculture." In farmland capital construction, we must, in accordance with the principle of comprehensively harnessing the mountains, rivers, forests, farmland and roads, really do a good job of afforestation and speed up the building of two forestry bases. We must, in particular, grasp the time around the spring festival, concentrate leadership and time and mobilize the people to fulfill or overfulfill the 1978 afforestation plan. At the same time, we must do a good job of afforestation around railways, roads and water conservancies. We must also do a good job of planting trees around cities, townships, organs, schools, factories, mines and all localities where PLA units are stationed.
4. We must seriously grasp seeds for afforestation and do a good job of scientific afforestation.

5. We must strengthen leadership over the afforestation movement, really put it on the agenda of the party committee and, in accordance with the principle of taking grain as the foundation and developing agriculture in an all-round way, adhere to the six criteria for building Tachai-type counties and build large-scale socialist agriculture. We must carry forward the party's fine traditions, do a good job of conducting research and investigations, sum up experiences and teachings and formulate plans for rapidly developing forestry.

PROMOTIONS OF SCIENCE-EDUCATION WORKERS IN KWANGTUNG WELCOMED

HK0802130Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 6 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kwangtung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a forum on the promotions of some teaching and scientific research personnel in various provincial colleges in the Kwangtung guest house on the evening of 3 January. At the forum, the decision of the Kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee on the promotion of 25 comrades was announced and was fervently welcomed by the participants."

Li Chien-chen, Wu Nan-sheng, Hsueh Kuang-chun and Li Chia-jen, responsible persons of the Kwangtung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the forum. (Lin Hsi), a responsible person of the Canton municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, was also present at the forum. The responsible comrades and representatives of the organization and United Front Work Departments of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee, the Kwangtung Planning Committee, the Kwangtung Science Committee, the Kwangtung Culture and Education Office, the Kwangtung Political Department, the party committee of the Kwangtung Committee for Higher Education, the Kwangtung Academy of Sciences and various provincial colleges and scientific research units--200 people in all--attended the forum.

Li Chia-jen, vice chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, announced the list of names of those scientific research and education workers promoted. Among the science and education personnel promoted this time, nearly half of them were cultivated in the 17 years following liberation. "With the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they have persistently followed the road of being both 'red and expert,' have worked hard and have made comparatively bigger achievements in scientific research and education. They have made contributions to the socialist cause of China."

At the forum, (Mei Hua), (Kuo Chieh-Ko), (Liang Tung-Tsai) and (Kao Chieh), representatives of those promoted, made speeches. (Pu Che-lung), an old professor at Chungshan University, also spoke at the forum.

Wu Nan-sheng, deputy secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the forum, he said: "The restoration of various technical job titles is an important policy measure. It is effective in setting up the technical system of personal responsibility, in strengthening the revolutionary sense of responsibility of the science and education personnel, in encouraging them to do a still better job in following the road of being both 'red and expert' and in bringing into full play their initiative and activism. We will certainly seriously do a good job of this task.

"Today, we have promoted a group of science and education personnel. We will continue to promote such groups. We hope everyone will respond to Chairman Hua's call and launch an emulation drive. We hope you will fight in unity on the road of 'red and expert,' advance together and make still bigger contributions to the realization of the grand target of the four modernizations."

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KWANGTUNG PROFESSOR'S PRACTICAL RESEARCH AIDS CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

HK082110Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 6 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] Comrade (Huang Yen) of the Kwangtung Chemical Industry College, who was recently promoted to a professorship, has conducted research projects on the application of theories of mechanics to chemical industry equipment in the past few years and has achieved good results. He has published seven works and contributed great efforts to the development and design of chemical industry equipment.

"Professor (Huang Yen) took up a teaching post in the ancillary machinery teaching and research room in the Faculty of Chemical Machinery in the Kwangtung Chemical Industry College. In order to quicken the development of the chemical industry in China, he taught and conducted research projects on the application of theories of mechanics to chemical industry equipment. Most of his research projects centered on practical problems encountered by the designers of chemical industry machinery.

"Once he received a letter from comrades of a research institute outside Kwangtung: 'As we do not know about the degree of reliability of the methods of calculation of elliptic tube sheets published in the journals of foreign countries, we dare not follow them in our calculations.' Some other comrades also put forward that problem and asked (Huang Yen) to assist them in solving it. He eagerly accepted that request and carried out repeated theoretical experiments and calculations. He discovered there was an error in the theory carried in an article by a foreign expert and thus could not be put into practical application. In order to solve the problem involving calculation of elliptic tube sheets, despite a shortage of reference materials, he spent 2 years or so in repeated development and calculations and finally wrote an article entitled 'The Calculation of Elliptic Tube Sheets in Heat Exchangers,' thus solving in a better way the problems of some comrades with practical application.

"In the past few years, and in the course of conducting his research projects, (Huang Yen) suffered from the interference of the gang of four. He was branded with the labels of the so-called 'following the road of becoming a bourgeois specialist' and 'making one's own way.' However, in order to develop the chemical industry of the motherland, he ignored all those accusations and persistently carried out his scientific research projects. Even during festivals, holidays and after lectures and meals, he spent all his time in scientific research. Sometimes even when he went on working tours and stayed in a hostel, he persistently continued with his research and calculations. He deeply concentrated on whatever problem he researched until he finally solved it.

"Last August he did research on the calculations of the strength of flat tubers and their chambers in preparation for his participation at discussion meeting and experiments in Lanchow. Time was pressing and the difficulty he encountered was great. With tremendous enthusiasm and concentration, (Huang Yen) struggled day and night for several days, carried out repeated experiments and calculations and finally completed his first draft on schedule.

"In the past few years, whenever his articles on his scientific research projects were published, they were accorded great importance and praised by various units concerned in various localities throughout the country. Many scientific research units and designers also sent letters to make enquiries and ask questions. Some units, including the Lanchow Chemical Industry Design Institute, even invited him to go there to make reports."

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KWANGTUNG LITERARY-ART FEDERATION SPONSORS ACTIVITIES

OW110235Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0303 GMT 7 Jan 78 CW

[Excerpts] Canton, 7 Jan 1978--The Kwangtung Provincial Federation of Literature and Art, which resumed activities recently, has sponsored poetry and music recitals and painting exhibitions during the new year. These activities reflected the flourishing state of literary and art fronts in Kwangtung Province. In these new year activities literary and art workers in Kwangtung laud, with various literary and artistic activities, the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and wise leader Chairman Hua. They also hail the great victory over the "gang of four."

The Kwangtung Provincial Federation of Literature and Art resumed its activities after the holding of the second plenum (enlarged) of its second committee on 6 December 1977. The session discussed questions concerning the work of the federation, approved the namelist of new members of the committee of the federation of literary and art circles and readjusted the leading body. The leading body of the Kwangtung Provincial Federation of Literature and Art is now staffed by the following personnel: Chairman Ou-Yang Shan [2962 7122 1472]; First Vice Chairman Tu Ai; Vice Chairmen Li Hsueh-kuang, Chou Kang-ming. [0719 6921 7686], Hua Chia [5478 0857], Chen Tsan-yun [7115 2995 0061], Hsiao Yin [5135 3009], Chin Mu [4440 3668], Li Men [2621 7024], Huang Hsin-po [7806 2450 3134], Hu I-chuan [5170 0001 1557], Kuan Shan-yueh, Li Chang [2621 4545] Chou Kuo-chin [0719 0948 3866], Hung Chiu [3163 66], Lu Hsiang-tsang [7120 0686 5547], Lu Chen-huan [4151 2182 1403], Yu Pen [0151 2609], Liang Lun [2733 0243], Wang Chi [3769 6386], Liu Tien-i [0491 1131 0001], and Ching Shao-chia [7232 1421 0163]; and Secretary General Cheng Ta [6774 6671]. The Kwangtung branch offices of the unions of Chinese writers, artists, drama workers, musicians and dance workers also held enlarged council meetings at the same time.

HAINAN RURAL COMMUNE STEPS UP SIDELINE PRODUCTION

HK101840Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 9 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "In connection with reality, (Wupo) commune in Wenchang County has exposed and criticized the gang of four, differentiated between the right and wrong in line and policy and seriously implemented the party's economic policy in the rural areas. It has encouraged and supported commune members, under the condition of giving precedence to doing a good job of collective production, in developing proper domestic sideline occupations.

"In recent years, due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, the right and wrong in line and policy and the people's thinking have been confused. Under the condition of not affecting collective production, commune members raised a few more chickens, cultivated some private plots and engaged in handicraft and weaving industries. However, this was considered as a tendency toward capitalism. Even the planting of a few trees outside their houses was criticized as capitalism. Thus, the party's various rural policies could not be implemented. The socialist activism of cadres and commune members was dampened. As a result, the number of agricultural and sideline products was reduced and the income of commune members was lowered. The commune members also failed to fulfill the state task for procuring various agricultural and sideline products."

During the latter half of last year, the commune party committee organized cadres and commune members to expose and criticize the gang of four and to differentiate between the commune members' proper domestic sideline occupations and capitalism. Thus, everyone understand that it is essential for commune members to develop proper domestic sideline occupations to aid the socialist economy.

To insure that the collective economy assumes an absolute superiority, the commune members should be allowed to use their spare time to plant vegetables outside their houses and on their private land and to engage in some domestic sideline production. Commune members should be encouraged to do so in order to increase the number of products in society, to activate the agricultural trade market and to increase the income of commune members.

"After the understanding was enhanced, the commune party committee educated commune members in developing proper domestic sideline occupations and in doing a good job of planting their private plots while giving precedence to fulfilling the tasks for attendance, 26 days a month for men and 24 days a month for women, and for submitting farm fertilizers to the upper level and doing a good job of collective production."

In order to encourage and assist commune members in developing pig raising, the commune changed the former practice of always extending time for collective labor and of not allowing some spare time for commune members. Instead, during the busy period, the commune members work harder. During the slack period, the commune [words indistinct] attendance. The commune also stipulates that commune members are given a day or two off before and after organizing a battle of annihilation of production. Or, according to seasons and the agricultural workload, the commune members are given a certain amount of time to do a good job of planting and tending their private plots. In so doing, the commune members and people are satisfied.

"In the course of encouraging commune members to develop proper domestic sideline occupations, the commune party committee and the work teams in the commune have paid attention to getting a good grasp of political and ideological work and have educated the commune members in adhering to the socialist orientation and in concentrating their energy on doing a good job of collective production.

"A commune member of (Yatang) production brigade did not fully understand the development of proper domestic sideline occupations. For some time he was concerned only about his own domestic sideline occupations. Thus, he was late for his work and finished his work earlier; he did not submit family manure to the collective.

"The production brigade party branch changed his thinking in good time. As a result, he correctly handled relations between collective production and domestic sideline production. He also succeeded in having full attendance for the collective." In addition to fulfilling the tasks for attendance and for submitting manure to the collective, his family raised three pigs and several dozen hens and ducks. His family also used its spare time to weave some clothing which it sold to the supply and marketing cooperative.

"The agricultural and sideline productions of this supply and marketing cooperative have developed because it has seriously implemented the party's economic policy and mobilized the socialist activism of commune members. The cooperative has increased the number of pigs by 1,000 over the period before implementing the policy. It has increased the number of cows from 2,500 to 3,100. The commune members have submitted more pigs, cows and eggs to the foodstuffs station and more agricultural and sideline products to the supply and marketing cooperative. The agricultural trade market is more active than before and the income of commune members has increased."

KWEICHOW ISSUES COMFORT LETTER TO RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

HK111630Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The Kweichow provincial CCP and revolutionary committees recently issued a comfort letter to the rusticated educated youths throughout the province.

After affirming the great achievements scored by all fronts throughout the province in 1977, the letter says: "We scored outstanding achievements in rusticated educated youth work last year. In 1977, in response to Chairman Mao's teaching, some 27,000 rusticated educated youths in our province went to the mountains and the countryside to work for the revolution and learn from Tachai. The masses of rusticated educated youths in our province, under the leadership of party committees at all levels, learned from the poor and lower peasants, were tempered in the countryside and actively contributed to the three great revolutionary movements." In response to Chairman Hua's call, the masses of rusticated educated youths also plunged into farmland capital construction and made contributions.

"The masses of rusticated educated youths have grown up and some have become CYL or party members or participants in the leadership groups at various levels. The majority have become assistants in political evening schools, assistants in water conservancy, tractor drivers, agricultural technicians, accountants, cashiers, teachers in people-run school and barefoot doctors. They have become fresh troops in building the new socialist countryside."

Stressing 1978 as an important year for grasping the key link in running the country well, the comfort letter says: "In 1978, we must continue to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, adhere to the line of the 11th national party congress, take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, deeply conduct the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, criticize revisionism and capitalism in a big way, boldly pursue socialism and strive to fulfill all combat tasks put forward in the 11th national party congress."

After praising the role of the rusticated educated youths in socialist revolution and construction, the letter points out: "We hope you will seriously study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, continue to tightly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, resolutely do a good job of fighting the third battle well and, in connection with reality, deeply expose and criticize the ultrarightist nature of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its manifestations in all aspects, expose and criticize the gang of four's crimes in sabotaging rusticated educated youth work and adhere to the correct orientation of going to the mountains and the countryside. We hope you will make new contributions to the movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and popularize Tachai-type counties and promote the rapid development of agriculture. We also hope you will achieve farm mechanization in the communes and brigades where you live.

The comfort letter encourages the rusticated educated to humbly learn from the poor and lower peasants, work hard to become Red and expert and contribute to the four modernizations.

JEN JUNG-LED TIBET STUDY DELEGATION VISITS YUNNAN

OW111006Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Tibet regional study delegation led by Jen Jung, first secretary of the Tibet Regional CCP Committee and chairman of the Tibet Regional Revolutionary Committee, arrived in Kunming, Yunnan, on 27 December 1977.

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Accompanied on separate occasions by An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and Liu Ming-hui and Li Chi-ming, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, the delegation toured Kunming and Chuchiang and Yuchi prefectures. Its members were warmly received by the leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the broad masses. Touring and studying, the comrades of the delegation were greatly inspired and encouraged by the great achievements made by the people of all nationalities in Yunnan and the revolutionary spirit displayed by these people in grasping the key link and running the province well. They were determined to study well the good experience and work style of the people of all nationalities in Yunnan and bring them back to Tibet.

The delegation was met at the Kunming airport by responsible persons of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial revolutionary committee, Kunming PLA units, the Yunnan Provincial Military District, the Kunming municipal CCP and revolutionary committees including An Ping-sheng, Liu Ming-hui, Li Chi-ming, Chang Chih-hsiu, (Teng Sheng-yu), (Tien Shu), Liu Chun-shan, Chang Hai-tang, Tuan Pao-chen, Wang Shih-chao and the responsible persons of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus under the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees.

After the delegation arrived in Kunming, Comrades An Ping-sheng and Liu Ming-hui enthusiastically introduced to the delegation the experience of the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees in leading the people of all nationalities in the province to resolutely implement the strategic policy decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on grasping the key link and running the country well. They also introduced the favorable situation in Yunnan in exposing and criticizing the gang of four over the past year.

For several days, the delegation toured some factories in Kunming and farmland capital construction sites in Chuching and Yuchi prefectures. When the delegation visited the Kunming hand-operated tractor plant and the Kunming tractor plant, Comrade Jen Jung asked about the specifications of the medium-sized tractors and the hand-operated tractors manufactured by the two plants, and watched the tractors in actual use. He warmly praised the workers' revolutionary spirit. When he visited Iliang and Luliang counties in Chuching Prefecture, he was impressed by the revolutionary spirit of the people in these two counties in conducting investigation and study and adhering to the correct orientation in developing farmland capital construction.

Comrade Jen Jung and other comrades of the delegation did manual labor at a construction site. Together with the masses, they dug ditches and carried soil with shoulder poles, and learned from the people in Yunnan with actual deeds. They were greatly inspired by the spirit of the people in Iliang and Luliang counties in working hard on farmland improvement projects.

The delegation visited the Yunnan Zoological Research Institute and the Yunnan Institute of Botany. It also toured the Hsi-shuang-pan-na Thai and Tali Pai autonomous prefectures.

TIBET HOLDS PUBLIC HEALTH WORK CONFERENCE IN LHASA

OW082320Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] An autonomous regional public health work conference was recently held in Lhasa. The conference conveyed the spirit of the meeting of directors of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional public health bureaus in the country, the discussion meeting on work plans for combining traditional Chinese therapies with Western medicine and the meeting of leading groups for treatment and prevention of endemic diseases in northern China.

Exposure and criticism were made of the crimes perpetrated by the gang of four, that trusted follower in the Ministry of Public Health and that active follower in our region in undermining Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with regard to public health work. The conference also discussed and laid down a public health work plan for 1978-85.

Responsible comrades of the autonomous regional party and revolutionary committees, namely, Tien Pao, Je Ti, Sung Tzu-yuan, Yang Tsung-hsin and (Chang Tsai-wang), received the representatives attending the conference. At the conference, Comrade Tien Pao gave important instructions and Comrade (Chang Tsai-wang) read the CCP Central Committee's documents related to the deepening of the exposure and criticism of the gang of four.

At the conference, the comrades cited numerous facts to expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four, that trusted follower in the Ministry of Public Health and that active follower in our region, who used the public health front for their conspiracy to usurp party and state power and who wildly undermined Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with regard to public health work. As a result of this revolutionary mass criticism, those points turned upside down by the gang of four with regard to questions of right and wrong in line, ideology and theory on the public health front were rectified.

The conference pointed out: Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the correct leadership of the autonomous regional party committee, a drastic change has occurred in our region's public health work during the past 20 years or so as a result of the hard work done by PLA medical workers, local medical workers and medical workers from other provinces and municipalities. Now four-level medical and public health networks covering countries, districts, communes and production brigades--with the county as the center--have been established in the vast farming and pastoral areas. Prefectures, municipalities and counties have people's hospitals; districts have clinics; communes have public health offices or cooperative medical service stations; production brigades have public health workers and midwives. The conference called on public health departments at all levels to mobilize all positive factors and make overall planning and proper arrangements for public health work in order to serve the movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and animal husbandry.

The conference pointed out that it is necessary to carry out the principle of emphasizing disease prevention and vigorously develop the patriotic health campaign. Great efforts should be made to combine traditional Chinese therapies with Western medicine so as to create China's new medicine and pharmacology. Scientific research should be conducted in medicine, pharmacology and public health and good work should be done in medical education. In view of the special conditions of our region, attention should be given to research on high-altitude sickness and to the prevention, treatment and study of common, recurring, endemic and other diseases. The conference said that it is necessary to succeed in maternity and child-care work, conduct more propaganda to popularize knowledge in this regard, raise the health levels of women and children and insure that the Tibetan people and other minority nationalities prosper.

During the period of the conference, the autonomous regional Public Health Bureau sponsored a discussion meeting of responsible comrades of the medical teams which had come from eight provinces and municipalities to work in Tibet. Remarks made at the meeting fully affirmed the great contributions made by the medical teams to the development of public health work in Tibet.

HOPEI'S TANGSHAN RECOVERS FROM QUAKE DAMAGE

OW120832Y Peking NCNA in English 0817 GMT 12 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Shihchiachuang, January 12, 1978 (HSINHUA)--After 17 months of effort, all the 270 industrial enterprises in the quake-devastated industrial city of Tangshan have restored production. 92 percent of them are running at the pre-quake capacity, turning out 30 additional new products. Industrial output value in December last reached the pre-quake level and the 1977 state plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Though signs of the havoc wrought by the earthquake are still visible, all chimneys which fell during the quake are now giving off smoke, factory buildings have been rebuilt and roads are open to traffic.

The devastating earthquake of July 28, 1976 turned this industrial city into complete ruins. Over 90 percent of the factory buildings and installations were wrecked. Almost all factories had to stop operation. At the Kailuan coal mines, China's biggest, all the buildings above the ground had collapsed and all pits and galleries were flooded. However, 100,000 workers by superhuman efforts began producing coal only ten days after the quake. By the end of last year, Kailuan was turning out an average of 70,000 tons of coal daily, the pre-quake level or twice the originally designed capacity.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng recently wrote an inscription for the Kailuan mines praising the heroic miners. The State Council sent a message of congratulations.

The Tangshan Iron and Steel Company, after a year of hard struggle, topped its pre-quake average daily output by 20 percent in December. Production at the renowned Tangshan pottery mill has also reached the pre-quake level in December. Tangshan pottery is again on sale both at home and abroad. Steel rolling equipment, diesel locomotives, bicycles, lathes and construction materials are flowing to all parts of the country.

On New Year's Day, Chairman Hua visited Tangshan for the third time since the earthquake. He inspected the Kailuan coal mines and the Tangshan Iron and Steel Company and extended new year's greetings to all the people of Tangshan who contributed to the building of the new city. He praised them for their revolutionary spirit and encouraged them to win greater achievements in the coming year. Earlier, Chairman Hua had given many instructions on the speedy resumption of production and on the rebuilding of Tangshan. He rallied the people and army throughout the country to support Tangshan.

Under the unified leadership of the party Central Committee, tens of thousands of people, together with all kinds of relief and building materials, arrived in Tangshan by land, sea and air. The speedy recovery of Tangshan's industry manifests the superiority of the socialist system. The rebuilding of the city started before the tremors had stopped. Workers erected sheds on the ruins and later built makeshift workshops with material they collected from the debris. The workers dug out the damaged machines and repaired them for use. Those which could not be repaired, the workers dismantled them and used what spare parts they could to assemble one machine from several. Many factories employed improvised methods to get things going to accumulate funds for the rebuilding of their factories.

To economize on materials, the workers straightened out steel beams salvaged from the ruins, rejoined wires metre by metre and sawed and planed wood piece by piece. They recovered over 20,000 tons of steel, 22,000 cubic metres of timber and large quantities of used bricks and stone.

Under these hard conditions, the city last year launched a vigorous socialist emulation campaign, striving to restore production at the fastest possible pace, produce more and better products for the four modernizations of the country and lighten the burden on the state.

Last March, Wang Huan-ming's team of Kailuan coal miners volunteered to do extra work every day to compensate for the losses caused by the earthquake. The team raised their efficiency and made up for lost production within six months, doubling their pre-quake labour productivity. Their experience, when introduced throughout the city, greatly helped promote production. By the end of the year, over 5,430 teams had made up for the losses caused in their industries by the earthquake.

LIU TZU-HOU SPEAKS AT HOPEI LITERARY, ART FESTIVAL

OW111724Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] The Hopei provincial literary and art festival recently successfully concluded in the provincial capital of Shihchiachuang after 22 days of activities. The festival was the first (?such activity) on our province's literary and art front in implementing Chairman Hua's strategic decision of grasping the key link and running the country well since the overthrow of the gang of four.

The comrades participating in the festival seriously studied the great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on literary and art work and penetratingly exposed and relentlessly criticized the "theory of the dictatorship of the sinister line over literature and art" dished out by the gang of four. Combining competition, emulation and criticism, they discussed and summed up experiences in creative literary and art work and studied a number of problems on how to greet the 30th founding anniversary of the republic with literary and art achievements.

Throughout the festival, 22 provincial and prefectural literary and art troupes gave a total of 80 performances divided into two stages, which included eight major dramas, 16 short dramas and 2 song and dance programs. These performances included Mandarin dramas, Hopei Opera, [words indistinct], Peking Opera, Honan Opera and [words indistinct]. Rich and colorful in style and variety, these programs fully reflected the excellent situation appearing on our province's literary and art front since the smashing of the gang of four's stereotyped literary and art style and the spiritual fetters forced on the literary and art workers by the gang of four. A happy scene in which "a hundred flowers blossom" luxuriantly everywhere has unfolded on our province's literary and art stage.

The provincial party committee attached great importance to the festival. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee delivered important speeches at the opening ceremony. During the festival, Comrade Liu Tzu-hou and other leading comrades of the provincial party committee joined the comrades taking part in the festival in criticizing the "theory of the dictatorship of the sinister line over literature and art" at a mass meeting.

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At the closing ceremony, Comrade Liu Tzu-hou, Ma Hui and Wang Chin-shan received all the participants in the festival. Comrade Liu Tzu-hou made an important speech. [Words indistinct], deputy director of the provincial Cultural Office, summed up the experiences of the festival.

Comrade Liu Tzu-hou called on everyone to resolutely fight a good battle in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, to embrace lofty aspirations in scaling literary and art heights, to work hard for artistic creativeness and to prepare many fine plays as well as film scripts to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic. He further called on everyone to more strongly unify the leadership within the party. [sentence indistinct]

The comrades attending the closing ceremony unanimously pledged to respond to the call of the provincial party committee, to embrace high ideals under the guidance of Chairman Hua's strategic decision on grasping the key link and running the country well, to implement the (?plan) for greeting the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic with achievements in literature and art and to make contributions to building a great, powerful and modern socialist state.

YU TAI-CHUNG ADDRESSES INNER MONGOLIA SCIENCE CONFERENCE

SK111349Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] On 10 January the Inner Mongolia regional scientific conference opened in Huhehot. Attending the conference were representatives of advanced elements and units who have made great contributions to scientific and technical work; representative workers, peasants and herdsmen who have scored outstanding achievements in the mass movement to carry out scientific experiments; representatives from scientific research units of various fields such as agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, transportation, capital construction, finance, economy, trade, education and public health and from organs affiliated with national defense; leading comrades of industrial and mining enterprises and scientific research units at league, municipality, banner and county levels; and other representatives who received special invitation, totaling more than 1,000 persons. The conference was held in the auditorium of Inner Mongolia Revolutionary Committee.

Attending were Comrade Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the Inner Mongolia CCP Committee and chairman of the Inner Mongolia Revolutionary Committee; Comrade Chih Pi-ching, second secretary of the Inner Mongolia CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Inner Mongolia Revolutionary Committee; Comrade Liu Ching-ping, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; and other leading party and government comrades. The opening ceremony was presided over by Chih Pi-ching.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung spoke at the ceremony and on behalf of the Inner Mongolia party and revolutionary committees extended warm congratulations to all delegates and cordial regards to the comrades who work at the forefront of scientific experimentation throughout the region.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung said: The convocation of this conference is an important step in further implementing Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, and a step by which the broad masses of scientific and technical workers and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are further mobilized and organized to advance toward the modernization of science and catch up with the advanced world level. This is a milestone which shows that scientific and technical work in Inner Mongolia has entered a new stage.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung continued: Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, as well as esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, always attached great importance to the development of scientific work. Chairman Mao issued a number of brilliant directives on developing science and technology. Following Chairman Mao's instructions, wise leader Chairman Hua issued the call to simultaneously grasp the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, the struggle for production and the struggle for scientific experiment. The party Central Committee also adopted a number of resolutions on the development of scientific and technical work. All this has charted correct principles, policies and tasks for the development of scientific and technical work. In accelerating the development of China's scientific and technical work and fulfilling the grand goal of the four modernizations in China before the end of this century, these principles, policies and tasks set forth by the central authorities bear great, far-reaching, historical significance and practical importance.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung called on all delegates to sincerely study the important directives given by Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua, Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng on scientific and technical work, and to study the circular on convocation of the national scientific conference issued by the party Central Committee, striving to further comprehend the spirit of the circular. Efforts should be made to better understand and profoundly comprehend the great importance in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism and our strenuous efforts to develop science and accelerate the realization of scientific and technical modernization.

Bearing in mind actual events in Inner Mongolia, it is necessary to deeply expose and relentlessly criticize the gang of four for their crimes of damaging scientific technical work and persecuting and making false accusations against intellectuals. Efforts should be made to end the turmoil and restore order on the scientific and technical front, distinguish between right and wrong and emancipate minds so as to thoroughly wipe out the gang's pernicious influence. At the same time, it is necessary to sum up the positive and negative lessons accumulated in the 28 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China in an earnest and realistic manner. Based on the principles and policies of the mass line, which should be well practiced on the scientific and technical front, based on the need to develop the national economy, and on the special circumstances in Inner Mongolia, efforts should be made to discuss and work out plans and schedules for developing science and technology, study and adopt measures to consolidate and establish the related research organs, further implement the party's policy on intellectuals and discuss the issue of how to build up a scientific and technical contingent which is both Red and expert. More efforts should be made to exchange experiences, publicly commend advanced elements and units, set typical examples and advance scientific and technical work throughout Inner Mongolia.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung point out: The year 1978 is a crucial one in fulfilling the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, with great success within 3 years. Therefore, we should hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, follow the 11th national party congress line and the directives set forth by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, mobilize the whole party, the people of various nationalities throughout Inner Mongolia and the masses of scientific and technical workers, and bring all contributing factors into full play so as to organize a mighty scientific and technical contingent to march toward the modernization of science and technology and fulfill the various tasks in developing science and technology in Inner Mongolia. We should present our outstanding achievements as a gift to the Fifth National People's Congress and the Fifth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

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At the conclusion of his speech, Comrade Yu Tai-chung said: The smashing of the gang of four has swept the biggest obstacle from the path of scientific and technical development. Thus we are fully confident of a bright future in developing science and technology. Inner Mongolia has 8 million industrious and brave people of various nationalities, abundant resources and great potential for developing production bases. Only when we resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, closely follow the strategic arrangements set forth by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and simultaneously grasp the three great revolutionary movements will our scientific and technical undertakings be vigorous and flourishing. Only then will news of successes pour in constantly. Only then will there be plenty of qualified scientific specialists. And only then will we certainly be able to make new contributions to building Inner Mongolia into a stronghold for combating imperialism and preventing revisionism.

Comrade Chih Pi-ohing then made a report at the conference entitled "Mobilize the Whole Party and Go All Out in Developing Science so as To Realize Scientific and Technical Modernization."

PEKING BUILDS NEW ROADS, BRIDGES, APARTMENTS

OW110710Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 11 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 11, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A new asphalt road, 680 metres long and 22 metres wide, was opened to traffic in the southeastern section of the city of Peking on the eve of the new year. Construction was completed in less than one month after the old houses of more than 300 families were demolished. These families have moved into apartments provided by the government.

Earlier, another new road, 4.5 kilometres long and 20 metres wide, was opened to traffic, west of the city centre. It is on the site of the demolished city wall. A number of other roads were widened or built inside the city and in the suburbs over the past year, including three overpasses.

Across the Chaopai River in the eastern suburbs was built a 442-metre-long bridge, which is also an aqueduct carrying water to the city centre.

These are part of a new construction programme designed to build Peking into a city with modern facilities.

In the past year, 35 high-rise buildings, ranging from 10 to 15 storeys, rose along the 5-kilometre-long east-west thoroughfare with Chienmen Gate as the centre.

The floor space of new housing projects completed or under construction in 1977 totalled 2 million square metres.

The city also built some new factories and workshops in the past year. The Peking No. 2 heat and power plant now under construction had its first power generating unit installed and put into operation. A heat pipeline was laid leading from the plant to the city centre. A number of new coke-oven batteries and workshops were added to the Capital Iron and Steel Company and the Peking general petro-chemical works, which helped enhance their production capacity.

NEW HEILUNGKIANG REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE MEETS

SK101305Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jan 78 SK

[Text] The Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, which was newly elected at the Fifth Heilungkiang People's Congress, held its first plenary session on 28 December 1977. Vice Chairman (Chen Lei) presided, and first secretary of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee and chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee Yang I-chen made a speech. He said: In order not to disappoint the aspirations of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the masses of the people:

1. The revolutionary committee should sincerely study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, comprehensively and accurately grasp Mao Tsetung Thought as a system, consciously sum up the experiences and lessons gained in the 9th, 10th and 11th line struggles, carry forward the revolutionary style of integrating theory with practice, criticize the ultrarightist essence of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, and handle things well in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching and Chairman Hua's instructions.
2. It is necessary to do a good job of uniting this revolutionary committee by persisting in the basic principles of Chairman Mao's three dos and don'ts. The way to unite is to persist in the formula of unity-criticism-unity, achieving new unity through criticism and struggling with hope for unity.
3. This new revolutionary committee faces a new stage of development in the struggle to smash the gang of four and in socialist revolution and construction. The situation of a great leap forward lies before us. We should deepen exposure and criticism of the crimes of the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--in close connection with the actual situation in our province, resolutely carry out the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on our province, aim high and have lofty ambitions, push ahead all work and fulfill the various tasks advanced by the provincial people's congress.
4. It is necessary to restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style, particularly the mass line and the work style of seeking truth from facts. We should wholeheartedly serve the interests of the people, share joy and sorrow with the masses, handle things in consultation with the masses, receive the benefit of mass supervision and criticism, be honest people, speak honest words, do honest deeds, do a good job of building revolutionary committees amidst the struggle for revolution and production, and serve the masses willingly. Under the leadership of the provincial party committee we should unite all the people in this province and strive to implement the resolution of the recent people's congress.

At the session, Comrade (Wang Hsi-nien) was appointed president of the Heilungkiang Higher People's Court.

HEILUNGKIANG CONGRESS APPROVES YANG I-CHEN REPORT

SK120927Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 78 SK

["Resolution on the Work Report of Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee" adopted on 28 December at the first session of the Fifth Heilungkiang Provincial People's Congress]

[Text] After full and enthusiastic discussion, the first session of the Fifth Heilungkiang People's Congress unanimously endorses the work report entitled "Hold High the Great Banner of Chairman Mao, Closely Follow Wise Leader Chairman Hua and

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Strive To Build Heilungkiang Into a Flourishing and Stable Frontier" delivered by Comrade Yang I-chen on behalf of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

The session holds: The work report is of great importance in reviewing and summing up the 11-year struggle between the two classes and lines since the founding of the revolutionary committee. It expounds the achievements made in these 11 years and profoundly points out the existing problems which have risen in the work of these 11 years. It is a report written in a truth-seeking way.

The working goals, fighting tasks, and major measures put forward by the work report are practical and effective, totally in conformity with the actual situation in Heilungkiang, and fully responsive to the wishes of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and to the common wishes of the 32 million people of various nationalities throughout Heilungkiang.

We should closely rally round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, resolutely follow the 11th national party congress, and resolutely carry out the directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on Heilungkiang Province. Under the direct leadership of the Heilungkiang party committee, we should grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the province, continue the revolution and carry the great struggle against the gang of four through to the end. Efforts should be made to unite with all forces that can be united with, bring all contributing factors into full play and strive to fulfill the various fighting tasks set forth in the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. Thus we should achieve great success within 3 years on the basis of the initial success in 1977, build Heilungkiang into a flourishing and stable frontier and make greater contributions to building China into a great, modern socialist state.

HEILUNGKIANG CONVENES MILITIA CONGRESS 9 JAN

SK111059 Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Fourth Heilungkiang Militia Congress opened ceremoniously in Harbin on the morning of January 9. A total of 1,200 militiamen from various fronts in Heilungkiang and leading comrades of militia departments of party committees at various levels entered the congress hall amidst a warm welcome by the people along the street.

Leading comrades of the Heilungkiang party and revolutionary committees including Yang I-chen, Yu Hung-liang, Li Li-an, Wang I-Jun, Yuan Chun, Chang Hsiu-chih and Chang Shih-chun attended the opening ceremony. Also attending the ceremony were Deputy Political Commissar of Liaoning Military District (Ho Hsiao-cheng), Deputy Commander of Kirin Military District (Chen Cheng-tsai), leading comrades of PLA units stationed in Heilungkiang (Chia Kuang-yao) and (Fang Ping), and leading comrades of Heilungkiang Military District (Chao Hsing-jen), Wang Chung-chun, Hsieh Chang-hua, An Huai, Sung Ming-tien, (Wang Cheng-ching), Wang Ming-kuei, (Wang Yuan-chun), (Sun Meng-ching), (Chang Yao-te), (Li Hsi-wen), (Li Ching-shou), Li Tzu-wen, and (Shang Tung-sheng). Also attending the ceremony were responsible comrades of departments concerned of Heilungkiang Province and mass organizations.

When the congress began, all the delegates paid silent tribute to the memory of the great leader and teacher of the people of various nationalities Chairman Mao and to the memory of esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, Chairman Chu Te and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

First secretary of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee and chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee Yang I-chen made an important speech.

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Secretary of the Heilungkiang party committee and Deputy Chairman of the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee Yu Hung-liang gave the opening address. Political Commissar of Heilungkiang Military District (Chao Hsing-jen) made a report on militia work at the opening ceremony entitled "Hold High Chairman Mao's Great Banner and Strive to Put the Work of the People's Militia on a Solid Basis Organizationally, Politically and Militarily." Leading comrades of Liaoning Military District, Kirin Military District and PLA units stationed in Heilungkiang addressed and extended warm congratulations to the congress.

Comrade Yu Hung-liang pointed out in his opening address: This congress is a mobilization and oath-taking congress for deeply implementing various fighting tasks to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land, as well as for achieving great and quick improvement in militia building. This is an impressive gathering to review the work of putting the people's militia on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily in our province.

Yu Hung-liang said: It has been 7 years since the third provincial militia congress was held. During the last 7 years we experienced the two major line struggles of smashing the Lin Piao and gang of four antiparty cliques. Even though militia work in our province suffered serious interference and sabotage by the antiparty cliques of Lin Piao and the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--on the whole militia work in our province has been led by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and the leadership of the militia has been held by the party, maintaining a stable militia organization.

Comrade Yu Hung-liang concluded: The tasks of this congress are to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner; deeply carry out the guidelines of the 11th National CCP Congress; sincerely study Chairman Mao's glorious works on militia building and Chairman Hua's important directives on militia work; thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--for pushing the ultrarightist essence of counterrevolutionary revisionism and undermining militia building in close connection with the actual situation in our province; sum up the basic experiences in militia building in our province during the last 7 years, particularly since the downfall of the gang of four; commend advanced units and individuals; set typical examples; mobilize the whole party and the masses of militiamen to further carry out Chairman Mao's directives on putting the work of the people's militia on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily; and make new and still greater contributions to making 80 percent of the militia companies of our province put militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily by 1980, thus building and defending the frontier, improving the national economy at high speed, fulfilling the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology, and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship.

Yang I-chen Addresses Congress

SK121141Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 78 SK

[Speech by Yang I-chen, first secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, at the 9 January opening session of the Fourth Heilungkiang Militia Congress--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: First, on behalf of the Heilungkiang party and revolutionary committees, I express regards and best wishes to deputies to the Fourth Heilungkiang Militia Congress and the masses of militiamen and militia cadres throughout Heilungkiang. This is the first Heilungkiang militia congress since the smashing of the gang of four and a great event in the political life of the people of Heilungkiang. Thus we must make a success of this congress.

During the 7 years since the convocation of the Third Heilungkiang Militia Congress we have gone through two great line struggles--against Lin Piao and against the gang of four antiparty clique. The victories we won in these two struggles have pushed forward all work in Heilungkiang.

The general situation in militia building, as on all other fronts, has been good. Militia organizations at various levels and the masses of militiamen and militia cadres played the roles of "propaganda groups," "fighting forces" and "shock troops" during the three great revolutionary struggles and made great contributions to safeguarding the frontier and the dictatorship of the proletariat. But in the Heilungkiang party and revolutionary committees there were some people who actively peddled the sinister stuff of "remodling the militia" concocted by the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--and publicized the sinister theories of incorporating militiamen, public security men and firemen under one command, thus encouraging militiamen to charge into society and the party, creating serious interference and sabotage in Heilungkiang's militia building.

After smashing the gang of four, under the correct leadership of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua the broad masses of militiamen and militia cadres at various levels actively exposed and criticized the conspiracies of the gang of four of establishing a second armed force and strengthened the party's leadership over militia work. The movements to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and other military training were carried out with great enthusiasm.

However, we must not ignore the difficulties in the initial period of the movement to expose, criticize and investigate. Some people in the Heilungkiang party and revolutionary committees tried to keep the lid on to protect themselves, to evade and delay the investigation and to prevent other people from carrying out this movement. Due to their oppression, the struggle between those who tried to carry out and those who tried to evade and delay the movement became more acute. It was at that crucial moment that Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee issued an important directive and decision to Heilungkiang, thus solving a problem which needed solving immediately and setting forth a correct orientation for doing a good job in the movement to expose, criticize and investigate and in pushing forward all work in Heilungkiang at high speed. As soon as the directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee were related, the dull atmosphere was dispelled and the long suppressed revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of cadres, people and militiamen erupted like a volcano. Now a new high tide in deeply exposing, criticizing, investigating and grasping the revolution to promote production is rising. A new situation of vigorous and quick development will emerge on all fronts, including the militia front.

The year 1978 is an important year for our country in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and in achieving great success within 3 years. Thus in 1978 the whole party, army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, follow the line of the 11th national party congress, unite in combat, grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, deeply carry out the mass movement to learn from Taching and Tachai, vigorously criticize capitalism and revisionism, promote socialism, and strive to fulfill all fighting tasks set forth by the 11th national party congress.

In order to fulfill all these tasks we must conscientiously study and carry out the important directive issued by Chairman Hua when he inspected Heilungkiang and the important directive and decision recently issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. We must consider these two directives a general guideline in all work in Heilungkiang, including militia work.

We must let all army men and civilians understand the series of important directives Chairman Hua issued for Heilungkiang and implement them. In 1978 we must make due contribution to the country and not disappoint Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

Comrade (Chao Hsin-jen) has made a report on militia work on behalf of the Heilungkiang party committee. Now I will specifically discuss the following:

1. To do a good job in militia work, it is necessary to seize the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four.

[Words indistinct] our struggle against the gang of four is an historical, decisive fight. In the 1978 New Year's Day editorial of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, LIBERATION ARMY DAILY and RED FLAG [words indistinct] the basic guarantee of our success in achieving great success within 3 years is continuously fighting the campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four well. We must not underestimate the pernicious influence caused by the evil practice of establishing a second armed force of the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--in Heilungkiang, particularly in militia work. We must arouse the militiamen throughout Heilungkiang to actively carry out the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, make concentrated efforts to criticize the gang's counterrevolutionary political program, expose the ultrarightist essence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its manifestations in all fields and criticize it theoretically, so as to correct all the points the gang turned upside down with regard to questions of right and wrong in line, ideology and theory.

At present, party committees in Heilungkiang, particularly at and above the county level, must concentrate their efforts on exposing and criticizing those persons who closely followed the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--in 1976, and tried to keep the lid on to protect themselves after the smashing of the gang of four. On the basis of actual events in Heilungkiang militia work, we must deeply expose and criticize the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--for their crimes of spreading fallacies and sabotaging militia work, eliminate their pernicious influence and clarify right and wrong in line. In accordance with Chairman Mao's theory, line, principle and policy in militia building, we must organize contingents of people's militia, turn the whole nation into soldiers, put the work of the people's militia on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily, persist in the system of combining field armies, local armed forces and militia, uphold the principle of "the party commands the gun," implement the system of dual leadership of local party committees and military authorities over militia work, uphold the party's line in militia work, persist in the proletarian nature of the militia, and insure that militia building develops vigorously and quickly along the correct road.

2. It is imperative to put the work of the people's militia on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily during the three great revolutionary movements.

China's socialist revolution and construction has developed to a new stage. The grand goal in this stage is to build China into a powerful, modern socialist country within this century. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee call on the whole party, army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to fully utilize their creative talents and to make great contributions to developing the national economy at high speed. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have high hopes for Heilungkiang, demanding that we make greater contributions to the country.

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In accordance with the series of important directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we set forth the following tasks: We should fight for 8 years to build a great marketable grain base area for the state. We should establish a fairly complete industrial system with emphasis on coal, timber, petrochemistry and mechanical and electrical equipment, and establish a national economic system with fairly harmonious development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. These tasks are arduous but honorable. We must shoulder heavy tasks and act as vanguards and path-breakers in the movement to learn from Taching and Tachai.

At the same time we must organize contingents of people's militia on a large scale and put their work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

Heilungkiang is situated on the forefront of opposing revisionism. With tigers and wolves confronting us, we must be ready to fight at all times. We must persist in the principle of combining productive labor and military training and combining peacetime and wartime operations, be ready to fight in peacetime, be trained for battle in production, conduct military training in the midst of hard work and gradually train the Heilungkiang militia into shock troops which are good at both production and fighting, with cadres capable of commanding and fighters capable of fighting, and are ready at all times to assemble at the first call and be capable of fighting and winning. Thus we must score twin successes in production and military training.

From now on, advanced units in which militia work has been put on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily must be units advanced in learning from Taching and Tachai, and vice versa.

3. It is imperative to strengthen the party's leadership over militia work. That the party must exercise leadership over the armed forces is an important traditional system in military work. Great Leader Chairman Mao always attached great importance to this issue. In 1964 he reaffirmed that party committees at various levels must grasp military and militia work and pay equal attention to the pen and the gun. [Words indistinct] whether or not party committee members grasp militia work is a question of whether they hold Chairman Mao's great banner truly or for show. We must strengthen the party's leadership over militia work, insuring that militia building develops along the sound orientation set forth by Chairman Mao.

All party committees must strengthen leadership over militia departments, consider them military departments attached to party committees and bring their roles into full play. Militia departments at various levels must conscientiously do a good job in their work, consciously observe the centralized leadership of the local party committees and take the initiative to ask instructions from and report to party committees.

It is necessary to conscientiously implement the directives on militia work issued by military departments at higher levels and fully utilize the role of militia departments as dependable units subordinate to local party committees.

Doing a good job in militia work is the duty of each party member. All departments and mass organizations must, under the party's centralized leadership, take concerted actions with militia departments and do a good job in this work.

With the deepening of the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four and the spreading of the party's consolidation and rectification, party committees at various levels must do a good job in strengthening militia organizations and allocating militia cadres, and must maintain relative stability in the ranks of militia cadres. In transferring full time militia cadres, great attention should be paid to listening to the opinions of militia headquarters [word indistinct].

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Comrades: At present the situation in Heilungkiang and on all fronts throughout the country is very bright. Good starts have been made on all fronts in China. We must understand this excellent situation and greet the new high tide in socialist economic and cultural construction with a great leap forward in thinking, enthusiasm and tempo. Let us hold higher Chairman Mao's great banner, rally closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, strive for the vigorous and quick development of militia work and make greater contributions to developing the excellent situation in Heilungkiang and building and safeguarding the frontier.

YANG I-CHEN ATTENDS HEILUNGKIANG ACTIVITIES

Attends Soiree

SK121226Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Heilungkiang provincial party and revolutionary committees and the Harbin municipal party and revolutionary committees held New Year soirees to greet the struggle year of 1978 at the Heilungkiang Exhibition Hall and Harbin Drama Theater on 31 December 1977. In attendance were responsible comrades of the party, government and the civilian sector from Heilungkiang Province, Harbin Municipality and Sunghuachiang Prefecture including Yang I-chen, Chang Lin-chih, Yu Hung-liang, Li Li-an, Wang I-lun, (Yuan Chun), Chang Hsiu-chih, Yuan Yung-sheng, (Chen Ju), Chang Shih-chun, (Hsiu Ching), (Wang Wei-chih), (Hou Chieh), (Lu Kuang), (Shang Ching-yuan), (Hsieh Cheng-hua), (Wang Ping-hsing), (An Huai), Hsia Kuang-ya, (Chiang Ying-fa), (Chang Ping), (Leng Peng-fei), (Kuo Chin-tang), Li Chien-pai, (Wen Li-sheng), (Hsu Yung-chih), Chao Kuo-chiang, (Wang Yung-te), (Yao Chin-jung), (Wang Chung-chi), and (Kuo Cheng) and commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Harbin, [words indistinct] and representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals.

The soiree was presided over by Comrade Li Chien-pai, secretary of the Harbin municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. Comrade (Chen Lei), vice chairman of the Heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee, and Comrade Hsieh Chang-hua, deputy commander of Heilungkiang Military District, delivered speeches at the soiree.

In his speech comrade (Chen Lei), on behalf of the Heilungkiang provincial party and revolutionary committees, the Harbin municipal party and revolutionary committees and the 32 million people of various nationalities, extended warm congratulations and cordial regards to the masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Heilungkiang province.

All leading comrades and participants enjoyed literary and art performance during the New Year soiree.

Attends Chou En-lai Exhibition

SK110510Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the second anniversary of the death of Comrade Chou En-lai, who was wholeheartedly supported and respected by the entire party, army and people of all nationalities throughout the country, Harbin opened an exhibition on the revolutionary deeds of Comrade Chou En-lai on 8 January in the Heilungkiang Exhibition Hall.

Comrade Yang I-chen, first secretary of the Heilungkiang party committee and chairman of the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee, and other leading comrades of the Heilungkiang party and revolutionary committees attended a preview of the exhibition.

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LI TE-SHENG ATTENDS FOURTH LIAONING CPPCC SESSION

OW111016Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0210 GMT 10 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Shenyang, 10 January 1978--The first session of the Fourth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Shenyang from 21 to 28 December 1977, with 585 committee members present. The committee members also attended the first session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress as observers. The session elected 117 Standing Committee members to the Fourth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Huang Ou-tung was elected chairman of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. Chiu Yu-wen, Chou Huan, Huang Ta, Kung Tien-min, Chang Tzu-heng [1728 1311 5899], Chu Ching, Wang Kun-cheng [3769 1024 7488], Chen Pei-chen, Wang Chia-shan, Chang Ching-tai, Chen En-feng, Chang Yen, female, Lou Erh-kang, Jen Chih-yuan, Chen Mei-fu [7115 5019 4935], Liu To-chuan, Shen Hung-tao and Niu Ping-pu were elected vice chairmen. Sun I-pei [1327 3015 0554] was elected secretary general.

Li Te-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, and Tseng Shao-shan, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended the opening ceremony of the session.

Huang Ou-tung, third secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the session. He hoped that patriotic personages in all circles and the masses of intellectuals, together with the workers and peasants, would continue to play an active part in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" as well as in socialist construction in order to contribute to the realization of the four modernizations.

At the session, in the light of reality, committee members criticized the crimes of the "gang of four" and its sworn followers in Liaoning for trampling on Chairman Mao's policy on the united front and sabotaging its work. They stated that because of the sabotage by the followers and confidants of the "gang of four" in Liaoning, the activities of the CPPCC and democratic parties were stopped for a long time. In those days, patriotic personages still firmly believed that the revolutionary tradition would be restored some day and the party's policy on the united front would surely be implemented. This day has finally come. Committee members spoke freely and all pledged that they would actively contribute to realizing the four modernizations, liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland.

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KANSU REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST PLENUM

HK120550Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 9 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "The first plenum of the Fifth Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee was held on the morning of 30 December 1977. Comrade Sung Ping, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the plenum and gave a speech. The plenum listened to the report of the Kansu Planning Commission on plans for our province's national economy for 1978 and appointed (Peng Ying) as president of our province's higher people's court."

Sung Ping said: "Our revolutionary committee, entrusted by the 19 million people of all nationalities throughout the province, shoulders the heavy responsibility of leading the socialist revolution and construction throughout the province. In order to realize the glorious fighting tasks of grasping the key link in bringing about great order across the land and achieving great success in 3 years, as put forward by Chairman Hua, and the objective of struggle formulated by the first session of the Fifth Kansu People's Congress, we must thoroughly eradicate the remaining poisonous influence of the gang of four on the building of political power and build the revolutionary committees at all levels into capable leadership groups which fully and correctly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, resolutely implement the policy decision and instructions of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the State Council, determinedly take part in collective productive labor, closely link themselves with the masses, fight together and gain the respect of the masses.

"In order to build the revolutionary committees well, we must firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, seriously do a good job of exposing, criticizing and investigating, destroy the influence of the gang of four's bourgeois factional network in our province, smash the spiritual shackles of the gang of four and liberate our minds. We must also seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, determinedly follow the revolutionary style of study of linking theory with practice which Chairman Mao promoted, completely and accurately comprehend and master the system of Mao Tsetung Thought and continuously enhance our awareness of ideology and line. We must resolutely uphold the party's centralized leadership, determinedly follow the three fundamental principles 'practice Marxism, not revisionism, unite, don't split, be open and aboveboard, don't intrigue and conspire,' and, under the party committees' unified leadership, give play to the role of the various aspects. We must determinedly take class struggle as the key link, simultaneously grasp the three great revolutions, study politics, our professions and science and technology and strive to be both Red and expert. We must also determinedly take the principle of democratic centralism and strive to restore and give play to the party's fine tradition and style of work. In particular, we must pay attention to closely linking ourselves with the masses, be concerned for the masses' livelihood and share weal and woe with the people.

"We must determinedly take the materialist theory of reflection, continue to whip up the style of investigation and study, oppose subjectivism and metaphysics, genuinely seek truth from facts, determinedly take part in collective productive labor and effectively practice the system of one-two-three. We must oppose conservatism and reluctance to make progress, must modestly learn from the progressive experiences of other provinces, strive to maintain and give play to the party's fine tradition of being modest, careful hard-working and frugal. We must oppose privileges, eradicate the incorrect style of extravagance and showing off, put into effect 'better troops and simpler administration,' strive to overcome the 'five manies,' and enhance our working efficiency.

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"So long as we hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, fully and correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, unite and work hard, we are bound to develop the national economy at high speed and build our Kansu well."

STATE COUNCIL LETTER TO LANCHOW MACHINERY PLANT

HK080845Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 5 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "We now broadcast the State Council's congratulatory letter to the Lanchow petrochemical machinery plant:

"To the party committee of the Lanchow petrochemical machinery plant and all the staff comrades and worker comrades and their families: We have received your achievement telegram sent to Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on 18 December. We are very glad to know that you victoriously fulfilled ahead of schedule the task of producing 100 petroleum drilling machines on 15 December, a task which was personally assigned by Chairman Hua."

After working hard day and night for 7 months, you fulfilled the glorious task of producing 100 petroleum drilling machines 15 days ahead of time.

"Comrades, the forthcoming year is an important one for grasping the key link in running the country and for achieving great success in 3 years. We hope that in the new year you will continue to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, follow the line of the 11th party congress, closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a weapon to further criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line in the fields of philosophy, political economics and scientific socialist theory, and thoroughly eradicate the gang's pernicious influence." We hope that in the new year you will deepen the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry, conscientiously sum up experiences in the great battle to produce 100 petroleum drilling machines and make even greater contributions to realizing the four modernizations before the end of the century.

[Signed] The State Council of the PRC, 30 December 1977

Plant Hails Letter

HK090243Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 5 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] On 30 December 1977, the State Council sent a congratulatory letter to the Lanchow petrochemical machinery plant on the plant's fulfilling the glorious task of producing 100 petroleum drilling machines. On 3 January, the Lanchow petrochemical machinery plant held a mobilization rally to comprehensively implement the demands put forward by the State Council's congratulatory letter.

The masses of staff and workers of the plant and their families are determined to work even harder and make still greater contributions to the glorious task of producing more petroleum drilling machines put forward by Chairman Hua.

"The responsible comrade of the General Petrochemical Machinery Bureau of the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building made a special trip to the Lanchow petrochemical machinery plant on 31 December 1977 to deliver the State Council's congratulatory message.

"During the rally greeting the State Council's congratulatory message, held on the afternoon of the same day in the Lanchow petrochemical machinery plant, the State Council's congratulatory message to the party committee of the plant and all the staff and workers of the plant and their families was read out, thus greatly encouraging all the representatives of the staff and workers of various units of the plant who attended the rally."

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On behalf of the plant's party committee and all the staff and workers of the plant and their families, the responsible comrade of the plant's party committee said: We will live up to what wise leader Chairman Hua expects of us. We will make still greater contributions to realizing the glorious task of producing more petroleum drilling machines as put forward by Chairman Hua.

"Li Chao-po, secretary of the provincial party committee, attended and spoke at the rally. He said: The State Council's congratulatory letter shows great care and great encouragement and provides great impetus to the masses of staff and workers of the Lanchow petrochemical machinery plant and their families. It also shows great care, great encouragement and provides great impetus to the people throughout this province."

"The achievement of the Lanchow petrochemical machinery plant in producing petroleum drilling machines at high speed last year should be attributed first to the wise and correct leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and should be attributed to the correct leadership of the State Council and the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building. The achievement should also be attributed to the masses of staff and workers of units of fraternal provinces and municipalities who participated in the battle to produce the petroleum drilling machines. The State Council's congratulatory letter provides commendation and encouragement for the plant's increased output of petroleum drilling machines in 1977. It is also a fighting call to the plant fulfill the glorious task of producing more petroleum drilling machines in 1978."

"On 3 January, the Lanchow petrochemical machinery plant held a mobilization rally. Attending the rally were Sung Ping, first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee; Li Chao-po, secretary of the provincial party committee; and (Chang Ken-sheng), vice chairman of the State Planning Commission. Amid warm applause the State Council's congratulatory letter was read out at the rally."

The responsible comrade of the party committee of the Lanchow petrochemical machinery plant made a mobilization report to the rally. The report said: The State Council's congratulatory letter shows the party's and the state's great care and great encouragement and provides great impetus to the party committee and the masses of staff and workers of the plant and their families. Our work still lags behind the demands of the party and the state and the six criteria for building Taching-type enterprises. In the new year, we must use the new year's day editorial "A Bright China" and the State Council's congratulatory letter as the motive force, hold still higher the great banner of Chairman Mao, follow the line of the 11th party congress, closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, take the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, deepen the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and make still greater contributions to the glorious task of producing more petroleum drilling machines as put forward by Chairman Hua.

Four representatives of the staff and workers of the plant spoke at the rally. They held: We must use the State Council's congratulatory letter as a powerful motive force, resolutely implement the demands put forward in the congratulatory letter and win still greater victories.

In his speech at the rally, the responsible comrade of the General Petrochemical Machinery Bureau of the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building said: The State Council's congratulatory letter is a great encouragement to the masses of staff and workers of the machine industry front and their families. We must conscientiously study and implement the spirit of the State Council's congratulatory letter, tangibly do a good job of various tasks this year and make still greater contributions to realizing the four modernizations before the end of the century.

"On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Comrade (Chen Hsin-yuan) delivered a speech. He said: the State Council's congratulatory letter commended the Lanchow petrochemical machinery plant upon its important contribution to Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country. It also made new and still greater demands on the Lanchow petrochemical machinery plant. In order to realize in the new year the glorious task of producing more petroleum drilling machines, which was put forward by Chairman Hua, we must continue to boldly mobilize the masses, do a good job of fighting the third round of the battle to expose and criticize the gang of four, further distinguish between right and wrong in line, restore order, emancipate the mind, unite with all persons that can be united with, and mobilize all positive factors than can be mobilized so as to serve the cause of building socialism.

"He said: The question of speed is not simply an economic issue but a sharp political issue. We must carry forward the spirit of working hard with revolutionary spirit and drive and make a fresh start in making a great breakthrough. We must continue to do a good job of grasping the quality issue. We must improve quality, reduce consumption and pay attention to speed. 1978 is an important year for grasping the key link in running the country and for achieving great success in 3 years. We must accelerate the pace and quicken our forward movement, strive to scale new heights, and make new and still greater contributions to the glorious task of producing more petroleum drilling machines as put forward by Chairman Hua.

"After the rally, leading Comrades Sung Ping, (Chang Ken-sheng), (Chen Hsin-yuan) and others inspected in detail some equipment and mechanical instruments for producing petroleum drilling machines and fruits of technical innovation. They encouraged the staff and workers of the Lanchow petrochemical machinery plant to spread successes, sum up experiences, scale new heights and score new achievements."

VARIATION TO REPORT ON KANSU CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION

The following variation to the item entitled "Fourth Kansu CPPCC Committee Holds First Session," published in the 11 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, p M 1, is taken from the 9 January Issue of the Peking KWANGMING DAILY:

Fifth paragraph, line five should read: ...Li Fang-yuan, Li Pei-fu, Lan Wen-chao, Wu Hung-pin (Hui nationality)...

CORRECTIONS TO KANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS REPORT

The following corrections apply to the item entitled "Fifth Kansu Provincial People's Congress Held 13-29 Dec," published in the 8 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, p M 1:

Second Paragraph, lines one and two should read: ...Revolutionary Committee; Feng Chi-hsin [7845 4764 2450], Wang Shih-tai [3769 0013 3141], Ma Chi-kung [7856 4949 1313], Li Yu-chiu...

VARIATION TO LI JU-SHAN ELECTION AS CHAIRMAN OF SHENSI COMMITTEE

The following variation to the item entitled "Li Ju-shan Elected Chairman of Shensi Committee," published in the 11 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, is taken from the 9 January issue of the Peking KWANGMING DAILY:

Page M 2, first paragraph, line three should read: ...Li Teng-ying [2621 4098 3467], Hui Shih-kung [1920 0013 1872], Shu Tung [5289 0681], ...

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